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CULL NATIVE LAMBS EXERT WIDESPREAD INFLUENCE.

Often Dominate Market Prices for Sheep—Bulk of Shipments Made to Principal Markets Located in Middle West.

A veritable deluge of cull native lambs, many of which were so low in quality and flesh condition as to be almost unmerchantable, had a decidedly depressing effect on the lamb market during the latter part of June, according to information gathered by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

While to a certain extent this is a seasonal movement which occurs every year, it appeared this year in an intensified form and its effects on the market were more pronounced than usual.

Stockmen who have been on middle western live stock markets for many years claim that never before within their recollection has so large a percentage of the native lambs appearing at market centers consisted of culls and never has the quality of even the culls averaged quite so low.

This condition was particularly difficult to explain in view of the fact that in most sections of the Middle West, where the bulk of native lambs are produced, an abundance of excellent pasture has been available, and the further fact that market prices for cull and "skippy" lambs went so low that in some instances they scarcely returned freight and market charges to the producer.

CULL LAMBS SLOW SELLERS.

At a time when best native lambs were selling from $9.25 to $10 per 100 lbs. on the Chicago market, best cull lambs were slow sellers at from $4.50 to $5. From these culls the "pewee" or "skip" lambs were usually sorted and peddled out to smaller killers at $2 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. These little "throw-out" lambs average from 30 to 40 lbs. apiece and at prevailing prices the gross return amounted to from 60¢ to 80¢ per head.

Competent observers have estimated that the native lambs marketed at Chicago up to July 1 did not average over 60 lbs. in weight and an actual examination of daily reports of packer purchases has shown numerous occasions when from one-third to one-half of the native lambs were graded as culls or worse, the other half ranging generally from medium to good.

At another middle western market toward the end of June there was such an accumulation of cull lambs that a clearance of the market was finally possible only by reloading

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

A rather sharp curtailment of receipts and a more active outlet for dressed meats caused prices of all desirable killing grades of live stock to advance during the week under review. Wholesale fresh meat prices at eastern markets showed substantial gains (p. 34).

Grain prices partially recovered from last week's low points (p. 43).

The heavy car-lot movement of the leading fruits and vegetables continued. Peaches and tomatoes sought lower price levels (p. 40).

The upward trend to the butter markets was still in evidence. Cheese markets were firm and active under new buying for export (p. 39).

The movement of hay was still very light. New crop hay arrived at several markets. Feed markets were quiet but steady (p. 44).

Cotton prices made further advances. Spot sales and exports increased (p. 46).

Receipts and disposition of live stock at 69 public stockyards during June appear in this issue (pp. 36 and 37).

REDTOP SEED PRODUCTION EQUALS LAST YEAR'S SMALL CROP.

Harvesting Began Nearly Two Weeks Earlier than Last Year—No Offers Made Yet by Seedsmen.

A production of 150 to 165 carloads (30,000 lbs. each) of recleaned or "solid" redtop seed in southern Illinois is indicated in reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. This is approximately the same as last year's small crop. The 1921 acreage that will be harvested for seed is believed to be a trifle smaller than that harvested last year but a larger yield per acre is expected unless the recent hot, dry weather has caused the seed to be light.

The central section of the redtop seed-producing area gives most promise of yielding well. Meadows to the north and south of it are reported to have thinner stands. The fields in most places were not so weedy as last year and do not contain much white clover, which should enhance the quality of this season's crop.

HARVESTING BEGINS EARLY.

Harvesting began in some localities on July 7 and was general by July 11. This is ten days to two weeks earlier than last year. Thrashing from windrows will begin within a week or two but the main thrashing from stacks probably will not take place until August 1–15.

Last year growers were offered about 15¢ per lb. for recleaned seed at the beginning

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EXPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS IN 1920 ABOVE NORMAL.

Cotton Exports, However, Fell Much Below Prewar Yearly Average—Recent Export Trade in Farm Products Reviewed.

Figured on a tonnage basis, the exports of grain, dairy products, and meat products during the calendar year 1920 were double the exports of any prewar year, while the exports of cotton were below normal, according to data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In fact, the exports of cotton in 1920 amounted to only about three-fourths of the exports in any prewar year.

Grain, dairy products, meat products, and cotton are selected for this article, inasmuch as these commodities constituted in value nearly 78% of the agricultural exports of the United States in 1920, cotton alone constituting about 32%, and the other items about 46%.

In relation to this country's total production of grain, meat products, and dairy products, the exports of these commodities in prewar years constituted about 5%, 8%, and 1%, respectively, of such total production.

DOMESTIC MARKETS CONTROL.

In view of the heavy export trade during 1920 in the commodities covered by this article, some surprise has been expressed in many quarters at the steady downward trend of their prices. But when it is realized that domestic market conditions are a larger factor in determining prices than are exports the steady drop in prices which these commodities have undergone is more easily explained.

As for the domestic markets it is a matter of very general knowledge that the milling demand for wheat has been below normal until very recently while the home market has been oversupplied rather than undersupplied with both meat and dairy products. Moreover, the purchasing of American wheat for export has, up to within the last month or two, been carried on largely by a few foreign Government agencies.

Naturally this placed these buyers, and domestic buyers as well, in a very strong position in the markets, and naturally the buyers were interested in making their purchases at the lowest possible prices.

A brief analysis has been prepared comparing prewar exports with exports for 1920 and the past five months of 1921. Table 1 shows the production and exports of the principal commodities for the prewar period of 1910 to 1914 inclusive, and for the postwar

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Live Stock and Meats

DESIRABLE KILLING GRADES SELL AT ADVANCED PRICES.

Light Receipts and More Active Dressed Meat Markets Stimulate Trading at Principal Centers.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The July 4th holiday cut into the market-ward movement of live stock during the week ending July 9, and receipts showed a rather sharp curtailment which, with a better market for dressed meats, prompted an advance in prices of practically all the more desirable killing grades of live stock. Closing prices were around the high point of the week.

The week's receipts at 10 large markets totaled approximately 97,500 cattle, 409,600 hogs, and 149,600 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 134,317 cattle, 546,560 hogs, and 179,972 sheep the week previous, and 126,815 cattle, 383,146 hogs, and 148,632 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—An unusual condition prevailed in the cattle trade during the period under review. Receipts at most of the primary western markets carried a generous percentage of long-fed, dry-lot cattle, whereas usually at this season of the year corn-feds are scarce. Such cattle actually predominated in the offerings at Omaha and Chicago, most of them coming from Nebraska, Colorado, and Iowa. The arrival of these cattle justified recent predictions that the mid-summer market would be well supplied with corn-fed steers. Many feeders, due to declining markets and to comparatively low feeding costs, kept cattle on feed longer than they otherwise would have done. General marketing at this time also indicates to many in the trade that beef makers have finally given up hope of a high midsummer cattle market.

WEIGHTY STEERS SELL SLOWLY.

Early in the week salesmen found it difficult to get bids on many weighty bullocks, while yearlings and choice handyweights sold freely. Improvement in the outlet for dressed beef and a sharp contraction in receipts permitted some improvement in prices before the close of the week, and at Chicago weighty steers closed fully steady with a week previous. Yearlings and low-priced steers closed 15¢ to 25¢ higher.

Southwestern markets reported Texas cattle moving rather freely and Kansas grassers showed up more plentifully at Kansas City. Information from railroad officials indicates a considerable movement of cattle from the southwestern range districts into northwestern range areas. Efforts were made early in the spring to encourage this movement, but financial arrangements were not completed until recently.

East St. Louis reported top yearlings at $9.25 with no matured steers over $7.60 and the bulk of all beef steers at $6.25 to $8.25. At Chicago $9 was paid several times for choice yearlings while matured steers sold up to $8.65. The bulk of all weights went from $7 to $8.25.

Yearlings sold up to $8.70 at Kansas City. Medium weights reached $8.30 and best heavy steers $8.15. The bulk of all weights went at $6 to $8. Wintered grassers from western Kansas, regarded as about as good a kind as the pasture country supplies, brought $7.25 and averaged 1,350 lbs. Texas steers sold largely at $5.25 to $7 although 50 loads in the quarantine division, averaging 1,070 lbs. to 1,090 lbs., went at $4.50 to $5.35.

At Omaha yearlings topped at $8.35. Handyweight steers reached $8.25 and heavy steers $8.10. Pulp-fed steers averaging 1,435 lbs. brought $8 at Omaha and five cars of Wyoming hay-feds, averaging 984 lbs., $6.60. Late in the week several loads of Colorado pulp-fed steers cleared at Chicago from $8 to $8.30.

With the exception of an improved demand for stocker steers at Kansas City, the market for stockers and feeders was practically lifeless at all points under review. Recent comparatively low prices for stockers cut down the supply to such an extent that prices advanced about 25¢ at Chicago and St. Paul and were strong to 50¢ higher at Kansas City. Feeder steers sold at Kansas City largely from $5.75 to $6.50 and stocker steers from $4 to $5.80.

Veal calves advanced sharply, Kansas City and Omaha reporting 25¢ to 50¢ gains, Chicago $1 to $1.25, and St. Paul $1.75. Closing prices at East St. Louis were as much as $4.50 higher on the better grades.

Fat cows and heifers were comparatively scarce and prices worked 25¢ to 75¢ higher at the various markets. Kansas City reported no price change. Canners and cutters continued no better than steady at all points except Chicago, where a 25¢ advance was registered.

Hogs.—After making due allowance for the holiday on July 4, hog receipts at the markets under review were comparatively light. Prevailing high temperatures cut down receipts of fresh pork cuts at the large eastern consuming centers to such an extent that prices advanced, especially on loins. Apparently export demand is improving, or is about to improve while the domestic outlet for many pork products, especially smoked and cured meats, has materially widened.

At the week-end, East St. Louis reported a top of $10.10, the highest price reached since April 5, while the top at Chicago was $9.90. Other week-end tops were: St. Paul, $9.55; Kansas City, $9.35; and Omaha, $9.25.

Net gains for the week measured mostly 50¢ to 75¢, although packing grades at Chicago and the better grades at Omaha showed but 25¢ to 40¢ advances on an average.

(Concluded on page 38, column 1.)

MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN POINTS MAKE SUBSTANTIAL GAINS.

Chicago Prices but Slightly Changed—Consumptive Demand Much Stronger during Past Week.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Wholesale prices of fresh meats at eastern markets showed substantial gains during the week ending July 8, while at Chicago, although a firmer tone was noted, prices were only slightly changed compared with the previous week's close. The upward movement of prices at eastern markets was due to the lower temperatures prevailing, which caused a broader demand for lamb and fore-quarter cuts of beef, together with decreased offerings of both western dressed and locally slaughtered meats. An advance of $6 to $7 on kosher beef at New York and gains of $4 to $7 on lamb at the three eastern markets were outstanding features of the week.

BEEF PRICES RECOVER.

Beef.—Beef markets generally showed a sharp recovery compared with the demoralized condition which has existed during several weeks past. This improvement at eastern markets, where sharp advances were recorded, was due to cooler weather which caused a fairly broad outlet of fore-quarter cuts, and the comparatively lighter offerings both of western dressed and locally slaughtered meat.

Compared with the previous week's close Boston gained $1.75 to $2 on steers and $1 to $1.50 on cows, while New York and Philadelphia advanced about $1 on steers. New York was unevenly 50¢ to $2 higher on cows while Philadelphia was steady. Chicago was steady on both classes. Bulls were generally steady because of extremely light offerings.

Under a fairly active demand kosher chucks and plates advanced $6 to $7 at New York. Under a narrow demand prices were barely steady at Philadelphia, while Chicago was $1 lower. Kosher fores advanced $1 at Boston.

Veal.—Offerings of veal were fairly liberal at all markets, being in excess of the narrow demand which was confined to the better grades. These comprised only a small per cent of the supply. Choice calves advanced $1 at New York, while other grades held barely steady. Boston declined $1 while Chicago and Philadelphia were unchanged for the week.

Lamb.—Demand for lamb was fairly active and broad at eastern markets throughout the week. Although it centered largely

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.[1]		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	....	.....	239	$9.12	238	$9.31	245	$9.24	251	$9.16	268	$9.08	246	$9.18	243	$8.64	254	$14.79
E. St. Louis	....	.....	203	9.27	199	9.64	192	9.74	211	9.67	200	9.90	202	9.54	201	8.85	199	15.09
Kansas City	....	.....	218	8.85	222	9.15	230	9.17	230	9.09	216	9.22	221	9.13	216	8.51	219	15.39
Omaha	....	.....	245	8.39	257	8.58	255	8.63	258	8.58	257	8.71	255	8.58	255	8.21	250	14.31
S. St. Paul	....	.....	256	8.28	259	8.66	259	8.83	257	8.74	209	9.09	256	8.67	254	7.91	.....	.....

[1] Holiday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	39,381	12,033	27,348	121,436	24,243	97,193	40,991	7,936	33,055
East St. Louis	8,261	3,027	4,040	38,402	16,352	15,550	11,241	2,452	4,221
Indianapolis [1]	5,407	2,485	3,079	38,252	21,294	19,099	2,669	1,938	635
Kansas City	22,468	6,186	17,345	23,913	2,634	21,333	18,034	2,950	14,979
Oklahoma City	3,158	951	2,632	4,517	.....	4,562	284	.....	318
Omaha	14,256	4,980	9,276	60,537	13,341	47,196	56,947	22,401	34,546
St. Joseph [1]	6,212	1,205	5,237	36,998	3,391	33,411	8,441	437	8,233
St. Paul [1]	6,059	2,488	4,394	22,281	3,736	22,099	2,998	25	2,376
Sioux City	8,532	5,539	3,594	40,091	14,852	25,683	738	357	763
Wichita [1]	1,210	375	774	5,759	.....	5,537	346	252	142
Total	114,944	39,269	77,719	392,186	99,863	291,643	142,689	38,748	99,319
Previous week	179,097	58,445	116,019	520,288	104,673	408,523	171,695	38,385	130,859

[1] Week ending Friday, July 8.

on the better grades, cooler weather was responsible for common and medium grades moving more freely than heretofore. Boston and New York registered advances of about $7 on the better grades and $4 on lower grades. This condition was reversed at Philadelphia. Chicago held steady on the better grades while the lower grades declined $4 for the week.

Mutton.—Comparatively light offerings of mutton were disposed of under a fairly good demand at all markets. Compared with a week ago eastern markets advanced $1 while Chicago held steady.

Pork.—Offerings of fresh pork were comparatively light at all markets but were about equal to the demand, which showed considerable improvement over that of recent weeks. Closing prices showed gains of $1 to $2 on loins at Boston, $2 to $4 at New York, and $3 at Philadelphia. Chicago was steady.

Although among the important cattle-feeding States of the Middle West, Missouri bought only 1,148 stockers and feeders at Chicago during 1920, while Kansas's purchases amounted to only 72 head.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, July 8.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	1,099	127	1,115
East St. Louis	564	284	338
Fort Worth	1,798	150	1,317
Indianapolis	378	556	328
Kansas City	3,201	2,871	135
Oklahoma City	751	.....	.....
Omaha	2,132	.....	5,990
St. Joseph	461	.....	183
St. Paul	1,529	294	.....
Sioux City	4,774	36	357
Total	16,687	4,318	9,763
Previous week	30,127	3,545	22,592
Same week last year	27,879	3,439	43,534
State destination:			
Colorado	200	.....	.....
Illinois	658	277	497
Indiana	522	556	459
Iowa	2,400	436	3,837
Kansas	993	633	.....
Kentucky	71	.....	480
Maryland	86	.....	.....
Michigan	91	.....	550
Minnesota	383	94	.....
Missouri	2,078	1,866	308
Montana	149	306	.....
Nebraska	2,079	.....	2,187
New York	81	.....	.....
Ohio	507	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1,070	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	301	.....	.....
South Dakota	3,749	.....	.....
Texas	1,170	150	1,317
Vermont	40	.....	.....
West Virginia	31	.....	.....
Wisconsin	28	.....	128
Total	16,687	4,318	9,763

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	July 8.	July 1.	June 10.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.00–28.00	$26.50–28.00	$24.00–26.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	27.00–27.50
Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average	15.50–19.00	16.25–18.50	14.00–18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.50–27.00	25.00–27.00	23.00–27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.00–40.00	38.50–40.00	38.00–40.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.00–15.50	14.50–15.00	13.00–14.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.50–11.00	10.25–10.75	10.50–11.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.50–13.25	11.75–13.25	11.00–12.25
Compound lard, tierces	9.75–10.50	9.50–10.25	9.25–10.00

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$10.10	$10.10	$9.65	$9.65	$9.50
Bulk of sales	8.80–10.00	9.90–10.05	9.40– 9.60	8.90– 9.50	8.40– 8.85
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	9.25– 9.85	9.25– 9.85	8.95– 9.60	9.00– 9.45	8.50– 9.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.75–10.00	9.60–10.10	9.00– 9.65	9.15– 9.60	8.60– 9.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.85–10.19	9.75–10.10	8.90– 9.65	9.00– 9.65	9.25– 9.50
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.75–10.10	9.65–10.00	8.80– 9.60	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.35– 8.90	7.50– 8.00	8.50– 8.90	8.75– 9.00	8.25– 8.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.90– 8.35	7.00– 7.50	7.75– 8.50	8.25– 8.75	8.00– 8.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.50–10.00	8.50–10.00	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.75– 9.25	8.00– 9.40	8.00– 8.50	9.00– 9.60
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.75– 9.15	8.25– 8.75	8.25– 9.10	8.30– 9.10	.....
Good	8.25– 8.75	7.75– 8.25	7.90– 8.60	7.85– 8.30	7.75– 8.25
Medium	7.65– 8.25	6.90– 7.75	7.00– 8.00	7.25– 7.85	6.75– 7.75
Common	6.75– 7.65	6.00– 6.90	5.50– 6.90	6.00– 7.25	5.50– 6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.80– 9.40	8.50– 9.50	8.85– 9.50	8.50– 9.25	.....
Good	8.40– 8.80	7.75– 8.50	8.25– 8.85	8.10– 8.50	8.00– 8.40
Medium	7.40– 8.40	6.90– 7.75	6.75– 8.15	7.10– 8.10	7.00– 8.00
Common	6.25– 7.40	5.50– 6.90	5.25– 6.65	5.75– 7.10	5.00– 6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.75– 8.75	5.25– 9.50	4.25– 7.75	4.75– 8.00	4.75– 7.50
Cows, common-choice	4.25– 7.50	3.75– 6.00	3.75– 6.35	4.00– 6.50	3.00– 6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.75– 6.75	3.50– 5.50	3.50– 5.65	3.00– 6.25	3.25– 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.00– 4.25	1.00– 3.25	1.50– 3.75	1.50– 4.00	1.00– 2.75
Canner steers	2.50– 3.50	2.50– 3.50	2.00– 3.50	2.50– 3.50	1.50– 2.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.00–11.50	7.00– 9.50	7.50– 9.00	6.75– 9.50	5.50– 8.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50– 8.00	3.50– 8.50	4.50– 8.50	4.00– 8.00	2.50– 7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00– 7.50	5.00– 6.00	6.00– 7.40	5.75– 7.25	5.25– 6.75
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75– 7.35	4.50– 6.25	5.65– 7.15	5.25– 7.00	4.00– 6.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.75– 7.25	3.00– 6.00	3.75– 6.50	4.00– 6.75	3.50– 6.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.50– 5.50	2.50– 5.00	2.50– 5.50	2.75– 5.50	1.50– 5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	.....	5.50– 7.00	6.26– 7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	3.25– 5.25	4.00– 6.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75–11.50	8.00–10.25	8.00–10.50	8.75–11.00	7.50–10.50
Culls and common	5.00– 8.50	5.00– 7.75	4.00– 7.75	5.50– 8.50	4.00– 7.00
Feeding lambs	6.00– 7.00	.....	4.50– 5.50	5.50– 6.50	5.00– 6.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.00– 8.50	.....	4.50– 7.25	5.50– 7.75	4.50– 7.75
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50– 6.25	.....	3.75– 5.00	4.25– 5.75	3.50– 5.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	3.00– 5.25	3.00– 4.00	3.00– 4.00	3.50– 5.00	2.25– 4.25
Culls and common	1.00– 2.50	1.00– 2.75	1.00– 2.75	1.00– 3.00	1.00– 2.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.00– 6.00	.....	3.00– 4.50	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JULY 12.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	July 12.	July 5.	June 14.	July 12.	July 5.	June 14.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.00–$17.00	$15.00–$16.00	$16.50–$17.50	$16.50–$17.00	$15.50–$16.00	$16.50–$17.00
Good	14.00– 15.50	13.50– 15.00	15.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.00	15.50– 16.00
Medium	13.00– 13.50	12.00– 13.00	14.00– 15.00	13.00– 14.00	12.00– 13.50	15.00– 15.50
Common	10.50– 12.50	9.50– 11.00	12.00– 13.00	10.00– 12.00	10.00 –11.00	11.00– 14.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00– 13.00	11.00– 12.00	13.00– 14.00	12.00– 13.00	11.00– 12.00	13.00– 14.00
Medium	10.50– 11.50	9.50– 10.50	12.00– 13.00	11.00– 12.00	10.00– 11.00	12.00– 13.00
Common	9.00– 10.00	8.50– 9.50	10.00– 11.00	9.00– 10.00	9.00– 10.00	10.00– 11.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00–12.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00–11.00
Common	8.25– 9.25	7.00– 7.75	8.50– 9.00	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	.....	.....	28.00–30.00	.....	.....	26.00–28.00
Choice	28.00–30.00	25.00–26.00	24.00–26.00	29.00–31.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–28.00
Good	26.00–27.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00	27.00–28.00	22.00–24.00	24.00–26.00
Medium	22.00–24.00	19.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	25.00–27.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–24.00
Common	18.00–20.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	18.00–22.00	10.00–18.00	16.00–20.00
Mutton—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–18.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–14.00
Medium	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00
Common	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	8.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	8.00–10.00	5.00– 9.00
Fresh veal—						
Choice	19.00–20.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–20.00
Good	18.00–19.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00
Medium	16.00–17.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	12.00–14.00	15.00–16.00
Common	13.00–15.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	12.00–14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	24.00–25.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	20.00–21.00
14–16 lbs. average	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00
16 lbs. and over	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	11.50–13.00	12.00–13.50	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–15.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	12.50–13.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	12.00–12.50	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–13.00
Butts—						
Boston style	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.00	11.00–13.00	15.00–15.00

Total Receipts of Live Stock Increase During June.

Total receipts of live stock during the month of June amounted to 7,002,551 head, compared with a total of 7,327,807 for the corresponding month a year ago, according to reports received from 69 markets by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Of the receipts for June, 1921, 4,571,527 were slaughtered locally while 319,301 went back to the country as stockers and feeders. The balance was shipped to various destinations, going chiefly to make up the customary inter-market movement.

In the matter of receipts cattle and hogs decreased compared with June, 1920, while receipts of sheep increased nearly 210,000 head, or 13%. Incidentally, receipts of the latter represented the heaviest June run within the past six years. Receipts of cattle and calves were not only 299,000 less than those of June last year but were the lightest for any corresponding month since June, 1916.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	1,805	2,179	173	246	26	125	1,632	1,933	1,416	1,417	42	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	14,200	10,298	.....	.....	.....	4,719	14,200	10,298	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	55	926
Atlanta, Ga.	815	1,554	607	1,110	.....	.....	208	444	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	195	232
Augusta, Ga.	668	723	491	482	128	156	219	241	237	226	234	226	3	.....	29	18
Baltimore, Md.	21,817	24,962	12,423	14,048	.....	80	9,394	10,914	11,031	10,745	3,993	5,085	.....	.....	186	86
Birmingham, Ala.	1,342	1,200	1,288	1,162	54	.....	54	27	283	111	283	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	5,551	5,819	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,919	3,872	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	52,466	66,579	15,102	17,490	256	819	36,441	49,089	26,323	29,780	8,529	9,595	.....	.....	1,695	1,933
Chattanooga, Tenn.	912	609	548	495	364	114	364	114	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	210	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	950	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	506
Chicago, Ill.	313,219	308,014	224,459	218,260	17,876	20,137	88,760	89,754	73,689	79,847	72,364	78,210	.....	(1)	1,511	3,093
Cincinnati, Ohio	39,246	41,811	27,502	25,952	1,388	1,917	11,744	15,859	18,976	20,570	11,501	10,458	.....	.....	210	418
Cleveland, Ohio.	24,741	23,510	22,372	18,917	697	617	2,369	4,593	13,848	11,646	13,282	10,800	.....	.....	120	269
Columbia, S. C.	316	357	316	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	265	84	214	42	46	.....	51	27	205	67	200	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	682	1,144	682	1,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	277	97	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	2,536	3,248	2,301	2,754	.....	.....	235	494	848	954	794	806	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	45,677	69,863	11,193	13,927	31,860	58,357	33,992	61,028	3,135	5,768	1,655	2,491	1,494	3,065	912	1,311
Detroit, Mich.	19,658	24,833	16,869	21,856	1,088	1,600	2,789	2,977	9,598	12,422	8,614	11,696	28	99	72	95
Dublin, Ga.	42	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	89	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	86,580	113,915	38,468	63,365	11,300	9,936	48,112	50,550	23,116	24,314	13,313	19,515	215	334	2,233	6,366
El Paso, Tex.	24,913	37,233	1,812	1,362	20,361	31,635	22,875	36,013	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	681	2,411
Emeryville, Calif.	3,044	3,451	3,044	3,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	622	700	622	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	3,052	5,538	2,019	2,399	.....	113	1,033	3,139	1,177	2,528	665	970	.....	.....	.....	21
Fort Worth, Tex.	75,747	145,958	67,263	71,553	6,478	12,054	30,354	70,348	27,238	26,820	26,809	28,084	429	1,084	99	407
Fostoria, Ohio.	1,100	1,064	251	579	290	183	777	442	595	638	185	529	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	45,186	53,620	21,513	24,429	3,018	5,216	22,673	29,191	18,882	21,658	3,938	5,973	.....	.....	220	507
Jacksonville, Fla.	180	977	180	873	.....	.....	.....	104	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	70,662	68,956	70,662	68,927	.....	.....	.....	29	39,310	39,093	39,310	39,093	.....	.....	50	169
Kansas City, Mo.	153,578	177,344	96,903	90,065	38,218	40,146	61,161	84,393	21,555	26,188	18,817	20,547	2,329	1,084	1,070	3,345
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,071	900	829	638	242	208	242	262	128	(1)	88	(1)	40	.....	46	189
Lafayette, Ind.	1,613	1,640	631	440	205	102	973	1,200	845	809	223	170	89	14	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	8,496	10,942	434	3,675	.....	866	8,062	7,267	631	928	145	281	.....	.....	68	181
Logansport, Ind.	169	74	33	5	8	6	140	69	90	28	29	2	4	2	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	20,058	16,338	6,593	7,466	1,972	1,094	13,465	8,872	11,119	9,169	2,166	3,697	.....	.....	83	263
Marion, Ohio.	779	2,316	119	79	9	20	653	2,237	523	1,511	31	62	3	5	1	33
Memphis, Tenn.	715	1,362	504	.....	101	40	190	1,401	218	232	185	.....	5	.....	309	645
Milwaukee, Wis.	39,627	40,364	35,338	36,406	1,103	1,323	4,289	3,958	32,057	32,968	31,777	31,791	228	628	76	124
Montgomery, Ala.	1,280	4,158	270	264	439	2,969	1,039	3,676	214	242	43	54	12	21	108	489
Moultrie, Ga.	193	(3)	35	(3)	.....	(3)	158	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)
Nashville, Tenn.	7,023	7,259	2,513	3,414	808	923	4,509	3,845	3,014	2,690	786	1,584	.....	84	.....	14
Nebraska City, Nebr.	101	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	179	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
New Brighton, Minn.	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	671
New Orleans, La.	14,364	16,563	12,064	13,117	897	907	1,736	2,461	8,096	8,357	6,742	5,878	.....	(1)	25	77
New York, N. Y.	38,275	47,908	38,125	47,908	.....	.....	150	.....	31,911	36,846	31,911	36,846	.....	.....	2	84
Ogden, Utah.	1,574	8,218	741	1,296	254	3,945	833	6,922	182	329	122	105	.....	.....	177	249
Oklahoma, Okla.	19,893	33,590	14,327	21,362	3,951	4,855	5,587	8,234	3,514	3,460	2,984	3,427	296	125	28	174
Omaha, Nebr.	122,244	96,525	82,749	65,402	15,164	13,937	39,424	31,123	4,860	5,944	3,134	4,699	.....	.....	441	1,052
Paseo, Wash.	11	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	100	(1)	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	39
Peoria, Ill.	3,573	3,862	1,624	1,555	94	185	1,909	2,207	1,510	1,588	620	926	40	8	92	7
Philadelphia, Pa.	21,032	24,013	20,880	23,606	.....	.....	152	407	10,062	13,488	9,981	13,370	.....	.....	125	528
Pittsburgh, Pa.	56,932	56,535	15,808	17,131	.....	.....	56,731	39,683	23,990	27,317	9,317	10,872	.....	.....	535	1,043
Portland, Oreg.	9,521	15,407	3,951	9,497	748	3,225	5,773	7,431	703	1,401	336	1,041	.....	617	84	126
Pueblo, Colo.	2,364	37,916	.....	.....	.....	641	2,365	38,772	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	(1)	53	175
Richmond, Va.	1,703	1,876	1,028	1,464	185	49	675	412	606	839	245	579	.....	26	340	487
St. Joseph, Mo.	41,017	52,472	30,719	34,788	3,417	5,108	9,856	16,226	5,980	10,695	5,912	10,038	183	333	224	1,228
St. Paul, Minn.	71,482	88,928	49,424	56,522	11,627	16,905	18,530	26,346	39,617	45,369	36,937	42,378	214	1,185	386	370
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,027	6,669	2,340	1,566	1,801	4,533	1,867	5,103	283	556	277	110	127	446	.....	71
San Antonio, Tex.	8,717	17,633	2,282	3,555	2,483	4,367	6,435	14,078	3,863	2,387	1,022	1,650	375	118	233	692
Seattle, Wash.	3,412	5,736	3,104	5,516	.....	.....	308	220	109	281	109	281	.....	.....	22	40
Sioux City, Iowa.	44,656	43,390	26,773	20,965	10,082	12,939	18,479	22,403	1,533	2,531	1,383	2,105	116	429	272	975
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	877	412	540	228	38	54	328	159	30	31	20	17	.....	4	.....	1
Spokane, Wash.	4,441	5,966	2,357	3,508	396	1,626	2,029	1,933	485	628	251	490	.....	132	74	186
Tacoma, Wash.	1,756	1,966	1,767	1,876	54	.....	54	3	12	184	50	184	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	2,020	7,214	1,436	1,753	124	66	523	5,461	978	2,117	775	1,019	3	.....	.....	455
Washington, D. C.	1,928	2,427	1,928	2,407	.....	.....	.....	20	826	1,110	826	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	13,787	17,016	4,893	7,088	7,425	2,873	10,308	9,928	1,331	(1)	964	(1)	.....	(1)	446	1,271
Billings, Mont.	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Erie, Pa.	(3)	5,144	(3)	1,529	(3)	.....	(3)	3,615	(3)	2,429	(3)	879	(3)	.....	(3)	235
Total.	1,579,941	1,878,951	1,004,814	1,061,271	197,075	271,690	607,578	799,252	485,539	536,029	374,748	420,842	6,233	9,843	13,670	34,295
Increase or decrease.	−299,010	.....	−56,457	.....	−74,615	.....	−191,674	.....	−50,490	.....	−46,094	.....	−3,610	.....	−20,625	.....
Per cent.	−15.9	.....	−5.3	.....	−27.5	.....	−24.0	.....	−9.4	.....	−11.0	.....	−36.7	.....	− 6.0	.....
Total for 6 months ending with June.	9,013,213	10,237,921	5,490,748	6,012,712	1,255,232	1,668,577	3,489,555	4,139,083	2,571,347	2,633,166	1,953,007	2,036,092	35,798	66,890	177,901	472,133
Increase or decrease.	−1,224,708	.....	−521,964	.....	−413,345	.....	−649,528	.....	−61,819	.....	−83,085	.....	−31,092	.....	−294,232	.....
Per cent.	−12.0	.....	−8.7	.....	−24.8	.....	−15.7	.....	−2.3	.....	−4.1	.....	−46.5	.....	−62.3	.....

[1] Calves included in cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[3] Stockyards not in operation.

Receipts of hogs fell 136,000 below those of June, 1920, and were the lightest for that month since 1918. The total of approximately 3,500,000 hogs, however, represented the heaviest receipts for any month since February, this year.

Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves were nearly 75,000 or 27% less than during June, 1920. As a matter of fact they were, with two exceptions, the lightest for any month during the past five and a half years. During February, 1921, and July, 1916, stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves fell slightly below those of June this year.

Movements of stock hogs back to the country decreased 23% from those of June, 1920, and were the lightest for any month since September, 1917.

Only about 89,000 sheep and lambs left central markets for feeding purposes during June. This was 138,000, or 61%, less than the number sent out during the correspond-

(Concluded on next page.)

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR JUNE—Continued.

[69 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Albany, N. Y.	75	322	69	179	.....	.....	6	143	.....	103	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	1,795	788	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,795	788	602	14,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	602	14,582
Atlanta, Ga.	2,804	3,778	2,038	1,670	.....	.....	766	2,108	200	278	200	278	.....	.....	.....	.....
Augusta, Ga.	271	113	271	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	43	37	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	96,010	79,011	85,285	66,799	.....	.....	10,725	12,212	68,224	39,019	13,786	9,842	25	.....	54,438	29,177
Birmingham, Ala.	1,486	1,103	1,486	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	234	80	232	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	557	1,219	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10	54	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	112,624	107,385	50,841	42,054	.....	.....	62,903	65,331	45,633	41,095	10,475	12,255	154	2,656	35,891	28,840
Chattanooga, Tenn.	839	1,145	839	1,145	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	113	187	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	.....	10,000	15,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	15,600
Chicago, Ill.	704,647	702,671	564,394	537,762	52	.....	140,253	164,909	329,741	277,346	299,373	237,359	14,596	27,516	30,368	39,987
Cincinnati, Ohio.	133,793	118,891	88,154	66,801	346	80	45,639	52,090	115,798	79,146	10,467	12,520	523	1,512	105,331	66,626
Cleveland, Ohio.	100,139	106,625	83,073	58,616	.....	.....	17,666	48,009	20,420	40,392	16,415	12,326	517	.....	4,005	28,066
Columbia, S. C.	68	62	68	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	173	64	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	8,665	8,228	1,335	495	86	79	7,307	7,733	162	27	139	27	.....	.....	23	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,196	9,232	2,196	9,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	128	85	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	11,159	11,849	5,915	5,795	.....	.....	5,244	6,053	1,281	1,028	686	610	.....	.....	595	418
Denver, Colo.	36,256	31,182	34,168	31,116	863	907	863	907	28,176	41,411	9,451	8,314	6,516	31,175	19,688	33,538
Detroit, Mich.	30,136	41,599	24,042	38,346	543	220	6,094	3,253	8,123	5,192	6,807	4,314	213	541	1,316	878
Dublin, Ga.	219	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East St. Louis, Ill.	275,494	241,696	117,057	125,919	2,711	1,618	158,437	115,777	119,163	93,357	65,608	71,414	2,986	6,841	53,555	21,943
El Paso, Tex.	1,032	1,597	791	639	135	692	241	891	8,098	7,305	522	353	2,796	2,484	8,477	7,129
Emeryville, Calif.	1,556	1,520	1,556	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,428	9,383	13,428	9,383	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	28,364	29,497	8,870	6,877	1,155	254	19,494	22,620	1,700	1,979	641	203	.....	.....	1,059	1,776
Fort Worth, Tex.	21,103	24,486	20,367	18,372	837	1,039	5,852	6,030	24,068	36,240	19,808	22,263	3,929	7,933	5,217	18,146
Fostoria, Ohio.	11,573	10,282	720	1,140	192	150	10,718	9,142	568	614	34	33	.....	.....	466	581
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,152	253,556	140,279	133,800	5,061	3,376	118,873	119,756	21,496	8,403	6,843	2,105	1,171	665	14,653	6,298
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	3,642	2	2,260	.....	.....	.....	1,382	.....	242	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	242
Jersey City, N. J.	26,742	37,887	26,742	37,850	.....	.....	.....	37	200,595	118,895	200,595	118,895	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	226,313	205,919	197,229	166,588	5,965	12,761	32,863	40,208	107,644	130,066	97,271	97,823	13,527	21,845	16,318	38,276
Knoxville, Tenn.	933	1,252	403	6	.....	.....	530	1,246	369	44	234	10	.....	34	135	34
LaFayette, Ind.	17,200	19,488	1,566	1,116	1,098	865	15,657	18,372	728	432	156	.....	16	15	589	432
Lancaster, Pa.	664	3,958	355	179	.....	.....	309	3,779	484	4,915	66	185	.....	.....	418	4,730
Logansport, Ind.	4,181	2,378	4	.....	88	46	4,140	2,378	223	160	1	1	.....	.....	210	159
Louisville, Ky.	38,877	36,549	15,514	13,186	326	1,545	23,363	23,303	100,815	93,980	1,188	11,950	2,602	2,064	99,627	82,030
Marion, Ohio.	10,833	15,712	961	1,121	315	389	9,580	14,959	193	2,335	72	22	18	42	118	2,397
Memphis, Tenn.	282	1,374	154	.....	109	233	109	1,741	34	163	34	.....	8	.....	8	163
Milwaukee, Wis.	27,822	38,024	27,740	37,185	.....	.....	93	839	2,791	2,645	2,791	2,213	.....	.....	.....	432
Montgomery, Ala.	4,139	5,136	116	268	244	459	4,183	4,848	118	1,065	21	72	27	70	89	984
Moultrie, Ga.	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	.....	(2)	860	(2)	9	(2)	.....	(2)	851	(2)
Nashville, Tenn.	28,851	29,980	8,027	5,761	104	1,928	20,824	24,219	45,374	77,727	3,173	1,861	740	21	42,201	75,866
Nebraska City, Nebr	21,588	30,116	21,157	20,989	13	.....	13	7,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brighton, Minn.	214	841	.....	.....	214	342	214	841	1,224	.....	.....	.....	1,224	.....	1,224	.....
New Orleans, La.	1,640	2,982	1,455	2,024	6	152	412	984	757	976	372	579	421	.....	431	161
New York, N. Y.	77,327	73,724	77,327	73,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,972	2,782	1,972	2,782	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	8,284	5,794	3,292	4,016	115	560	4,992	1,778	34,664	33,130	2,025	1,365	.....	2,915	32,639	31,765
Oklahoma, Okla.	32,409	30,664	29,228	28,779	1,463	854	3,086	4,156	1,161	769	660	225	575	77	695	439
Omaha, Nebr.	286,548	281,549	232,211	205,437	170	305	54,293	76,112	168,186	131,752	129,816	82,392	18,822	28,162	37,262	49,360
Pasco, Wash.	19	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	373	7,483	15,665	.....	.....	.....	15,665	7,483	15,665
Peoria, Ill.	40,311	35,038	17,201	11,728	790	100	23,110	23,310	299	272	253	176	46	.....	46	106
Philadelphia, Pa.	39,060	40,096	37,627	38,234	.....	.....	1,433	1,862	37,956	30,195	36,997	29,721	.....	.....	959	474
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150,031	236,229	34,764	30,195	.....	.....	150,014	205,924	126,647	90,128	13,560	10,605	.....	.....	126,437	79,835
Portland, Oreg.	9,667	17,065	5,304	8,590	943	2,031	5,311	6,282	49,295	22,072	25,515	10,072	926	6,872	24,517	14,147
Pueblo, Colo.	82	379	.....	.....	.....	53	61	379	.....	4,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611	4,370
Richmond, Va.	14,068	18,275	14,068	18,228	.....	21	.....	47	1,455	1,073	1,117	783	259	125	338	290
St. Joseph, Mo.	188,270	182,748	172,756	152,848	214	1,967	15,418	31,425	66,273	49,281	58,459	41,353	4,758	4,759	7,437	6,769
St. Paul, Minn.	158,507	203,890	128,267	204,018	5,878	6,533	29,432	17,974	15,138	10,558	8,039	6,479	526	1,719	5,822	3,121
Salt Lake City, Utah	3,005	2,816	2,720	2,430	32	.....	489	386	15,843	42,187	4,331	1,331	7,901	39,195	14,715	40,855
San Antonio, Tex.	3,661	1,724	2,092	836	692	167	1,569	888	2,264	6,861	52	243	.....	1,482	1,458	6,618
Seattle, Wash.	11,513	4,946	11,035	4,660	106	106	478	286	9,608	5,551	9,608	5,267	.....	.....	.....	284
Sioux City, Iowa.	180,723	232,324	123,722	135,057	1,155	2,310	57,116	97,061	10,931	10,338	7,633	5,231	2,838	5,119	2,976	5,353
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	55,776	31,160	1,362	51	72	181	54,366	32,430	30	10	30	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane, Wash.	2,998	3,288	2,339	2,578	498	607	685	683	10,438	20,246	2,055	1,371	.....	15,393	8,410	19,256
Tacoma, Wash.	4,972	2,986	5,606	2,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,830	2,358	5,294	2,621	250	.....	250	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	14,758	24,151	1,365	8,052	.....	.....	13,393	16,099	628	2,777	493	442	.....	.....	133	2,335
Washington, D. C.	7,489	6,535	7,489	6,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,012	3,794	3,012	3,534	.....	.....	.....	260
Wichita, Kans.	29,231	42,910	29,189	42,507	725	403	1,170	403	1,864	2,811	470	649	.....	.....	1,394	2,162
Billings, Mont.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, Pa.	(2)	7,364	(2)	2,220	(2)	.....	(2)	5,144	(2)	3,421	(2)	133	(2)	.....	(2)	3,288
Total	3,573,083	3,709,169	2,474,203	2,421,417	33,316	43,333	1,143,300	1,307,884	1,849,527	1,639,687	1,092,510	844,787	88,910	226,970	781,885	806,244
Increase or decrease.	−136,086	.....	52,786	.....	−10,017	.....	−164,584	.....	209,840	.....	247,723	.....	−138,060	.....	−24,359	.....
Per cent.	−3.7	.....	2.2	.....	−23.1	.....	−12.6	.....	12.8	.....	29.3	.....	−60.8	.....	−3.0	.....
Total for 6 months ending with June.	22,202,429	23566,611	14593,995	15191,070	304,290	467,215	7,625,502	8,312,371	10499,476	8,938,527	6,183,253	4,785,409	582,181	1,316,246	4,379,343	4,201,478
Increase or decrease.	−1364,182	.....	−597,075	.....	162,925	.....	−686,869	.....	1,560,949	.....	1,397,844	.....	−734,065	.....	177,865	.....
Per cent.	−5.8	.....	−3.9	.....	34.9	.....	−8.3	.....	17.5	.....	29.2	.....	−55.8	.....	4.2	.....

[1] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[2] Stockyards not in operation.

ing month of 1920. In fact since June, 1916, there have been only five months during which stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs were as light as they were during June of this year. Three of those were the first three months of the current year.

As might be expected in view of the relatively light receipts, local slaughter of cattle and calves was slightly less than last year. Despite that, however, it was the heaviest for any month since last November. Approximately 2,500,000 hogs were slaughtered locally during June. With the exception of 1919 this represented the heaviest June slaughter during the past six years.

The number of sheep and lambs slaughtered locally amounted to 1,093,000, which was approximately 248,000 more than were slaughtered during June, 1920, and represented by far the heaviest June slaughter of that class of live stock since the bureau has been compiling such data.

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 34.)

At Chicago the advance on the better grades of hogs was continuous, but consistent hammering on the packing grades widened the price range until the spread at the week-end was the widest in practically three months. At the close rough packing sows were $1.50 to $1.75 under top lights. This spread is a seasonal matter and would doubtless have occurred earlier had supplies been sufficient to meet the demand for good hogs. The percentage of packing sows, the quality of which indicates good corn feeding, is on the increase, but the number of thin and "skippy" sows is very small.

Stock pig buyers were reluctant competitors with killers at most markets. At the week-end best stock pigs were quoted up to $9.50 at St. Paul, $9.25 at East St. Louis, and $9 at Kansas City.

Sheep.—Light receipts, due in part to the holiday on Monday, and in part to the seriously depressed condition of the trade at the close of the previous week, coupled with the recovery of much of the preceding week's decline in dressed lamb prices, gave the sheep and lamb market a much stronger undertone during the week under review. Prices, particularly on fat lambs and yearlings, advanced daily, although big packers, anticipating a more nearly normal supply and apparently desirous of preventing wide price swings, fought material advances.

With light receipts and active competition from eastern shippers, sellers forced their advantage, and the close found fat lambs selling 50¢ to 75¢ higher at Kansas City and St. Paul, 75¢ to $1.25 higher at Chicago and Omaha, and as much as $1.50 to $2 higher at East St. Louis than a week earlier. Yearlings shared unevenly in the advance, while matured sheep ranged from steady to 50¢ higher. Omaha and Chicago advancing most.

FEEDER TRADE DULL.

The feeder end of the trade was dormant at all markets, demand from this source being much lighter even than is customary at this season of the year. It is still too early for most farmers to lay in supplies, as they are now busy with their harvesting and other farm work and prefer to defer the purchase of feeding stock until they have stubble fields to glean or until cornfields are ready for occupancy. So far this season western range sheep and lambs have carried only a very small percentage of feeders.

At the close, with eastern live lamb markets strong, shippers paid up to $11.75 at Chicago for strictly choice Idaho lambs against an extreme top quotation of $10.60 a week earlier. Other good range lambs sold at $11 and the best natives offered sold at $10.75.

Omaha closed with the bulk of western lambs selling from $10.60 to $10.75, while natives topped at $10 both at Omaha and Kansas City and $10.50 at East St. Louis. The quality of natives continues to average low, but owing to decreased receipts, cull-ends shared in the week's advance at most points. At Chicago at the week-end killers took native cull lambs largely from $5.50 to $6.25 compared with $4.50 to $5.50 a week earlier. Despite the sharp discount on that class of stock, it is finding little favor with buyers, the latter generally being more than willing to let the owner keep the culls if they can have the tops.

Fat ewes sold largely from $3 up, with best light natives going as high as $4.75 and $5 at Chicago where western wethers, carrying a long "breaker" end but of rather low dressing qualifications, reached $5.75, and dry-fed yearling wethers reached $8.50. A run of Montana aged wethers is expected the latter part of July but unless demand for mutton picks up, they are not expected to find a very cordial reception.

Feeder trade was almost negligible all around the circuit. Several loads of Idaho feeding lambs left Omaha around $5.50 and some sold from $5.90 to $6.25 at Kansas City. At Chicago killers took practically all the western lambs in feeder flesh, paying $6.25 to $7 for throw-outs from consignments of fat range lambs.

Opening, July 11.—Under the stimulus of light receipts, beef steers and fat she stock sold strong to unevenly higher, Chicago and Kansas City advancing 25¢ to 40¢. Bulls and veal calves were steady to 25¢ up, while stockers and feeders were steady.

Kansas City and Chicago reported top yearlings at $9.10 and East St. Louis $9. Matured steers sold up to $8.90 at Chicago with the bulk of all weights at $7 to $8.50. Omaha reported top steers at $8.50. East St. Louis sold handyweight steers at $8.65.

Under comparatively light receipts hogs opened active and 10¢ to 40¢ higher, mostly 15¢ to 35¢ higher, with advances sharpest at Omaha and Kansas City. Tops were: East St. Louis, $10.25; Chicago, $10.15; Kansas City, $9.75; St. Paul, $9.60; and Omaha, $9.50.

Sheep sold with little change while the lamb market was uneven, advancing 10¢ to 25¢ at Omaha, holding mostly steady at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Paul, and ruling steady to lower at East St. Louis. Choice western lambs ranged from $11.50 to $11.75 at Chicago, and best natives $10.50 to $11. Shippers and small local killers paid the outside prices.

CULL NATIVE LAMBS.

(Concluded from front page.)

a considerable number of cull lambs and shipping them back to their original owners.

A feature which always complicates the market for native lambs is the fact that there is never any appreciable feeder outlet for the seconds or thin lambs of that class. Feeders almost invariably demand western lambs, as experience has shown that the latter as a class are more profitable, being freer from disease and internal parasites. This makes it necessary for practically all native lambs, when they once reach market, to clear through killing channels.

The problem of what to do with the cull native lamb is further complicated by the almost total absence of an eastern shipping demand. Cull lambs do not stand shipping well and for that reason are usually slaughtered at or near the market where first put on sale. Their extremely low ultimate value also makes it inadvisable to increase freight, feed and market charges beyond the absolute minimum.

These and other considerations tend to hold the bulk of cull native lambs at a comparatively few leading middle western markets and to bring about a condition which is far-reaching and sometimes disastrous in its effects.

Not only does an oversupply of low-grade native lambs lower the price for that particular kind of stock, but it invariably has a depressing effect on the market as a whole and prices on all classes and grades decline to a greater or less extent. The experienced western sheep man knows that when native lambs begin coming to market in considerable numbers, prices are almost sure to break and for that reason he tries to market at least a part of his lambs before the movement of natives becomes too heavy. When there is a glut of very common natives as has been the case this summer, the depressing effect on the general market is more pronounced than usual.

When it is realized that conditions prevailing at a few middle western markets practically determine the price of live stock throughout the United States and that at critical times the level of sheep and lamb prices at these key markets depends largely on the number and quality of native lambs offered, it becomes apparent that, when arriving in excessive numbers and of exceptionally low quality, the cull native lamb becomes a dominant factor, the influence of which extends to the remotest parts of the country, seeking out the humblest sheep herder far up on a mountain range and determining to a considerable extent the profit or loss which shall accrue from his season's efforts.

Not only does the cull native lamb at times directly control the lamb markets of the country but it exerts a dominating influence on dressed lamb prices by flooding that market with low-grade meat. Dressed meat prices decline sharply and a reflex in the form of dull trade and still lower prices soon follows in the live lamb market.

During the week ending June 17 wholesale prices of dressed lamb showed declines ranging from $5 to $10 per 100 lbs., medium and common grades declining most. Reports have come to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates that during the last week in June some inferior and extremely light lambs sold dressed on the Chicago wholesale market as low as $2 and $3 per 100 lbs., while some went to the dump because a lack of demand had forced owners to hold them too long.

The same causes which are responsible for the greatest congestion of cull live lambs occurring at middle western markets operate to bring about a similar accumulation of common dressed lamb at the same centers.

Common lamb does not hold up well under refrigeration and for that reason comparatively little of that kind is shipped east. Furthermore, it is not profitable to freeze the common grades of lamb as is frequently done with the better grades. Consequently when the cull native lamb reaches market it must usually be slaughtered and, as a rule, the dressed product must be marketed within a comparatively short radius of the point of slaughter.

For the above reasons it becomes apparent that, though individually insignificant, collectively the cull native lamb exerts an influence out of all proportion to its size or importance.

Dairy and Poultry

UPWARD PRICE TREND CONTINUES IN BUTTER MARKETS.

Net Gains of From One to Three Cents Registered During Past Week—Storage Stocks Used.

The same factors that have contributed to the firm market and advance in butter prices for the past few weeks continued to operate during the week ending July 9 with like results. Prices made net gains of from 1¢ to 3¢ in spite of the short week and heavier receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday incident to the double holiday Sunday and Monday.

All markets except Philadelphia reported decided firmness which held through the week for the most part. At Philadelphia, dealers were reported to have simply followed the advance on the other markets and to have stored high-priced contract butter against their better judgment because they had to do so.

PRESENT PRICES ACCEPTED.

While many butter people think that the advance in butter prices has been too sharp and too rapid, they nevertheless have come to accept the opinion that the present level of prices is fair and reasonable in view of existing conditions; notably, continued hot weather with accompanying lighter production and poorer average quality, moderate movement for the season of stocks to storage, good consumptive demand, and reduction of surplus of total storage holdings as compared with other years. Whether or not such a level of prices will induce competition from foreign butter in spite of the higher tariff, and whether or not consumers will turn to the cheaper butter substitutes thus reducing consumption of butter remains to be seen.

Present prices are the result of the present supply and demand, and later prices will have to be governed by the same forces. Some of the present demand is, of course, speculative and this would be likely to be turned into a supply if the general market outlook should become different.

USING STORAGE STOCKS.

Daily reports of the bureau showed considerable movement of butter out of storage during the week. This was due to the hot weather which has hurt quality and curtailed the supply of fancy fresh butter very materially, and to the rapid advance in prices which made the sale or use of short-held storage lots show a profit to the seller or a saving to the user. In spite of the poorer quality of current arrivals and the increase of medium and undergrade offerings, there was little if any surplus on the market. Buyers were especially in need of 89 to 90 score lots which found a ready outlet. The ice-cream trade also wanted more sweet butter than the market was able to supply. Most of the fine centralized cars continue to go to the storages.

All markets reported firmness at the close of the week with buyers anticipating their needs to a considerable extent.

The number of foreign-born white farmers in the United States on Jan. 1 was 581,054, compared with 669,556 in 1910, according to a recent announcement made by the Census Bureau.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 9.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	36	36	37	37½	37¾
Wednesday	37½	37	38	38½	38
Thursday	38	36¾	38½	39	37¾
Friday	38½	37	38¾	39	38
Saturday	38½	37	39¼	40	38
Average for week	37.70	36.75	38.40	38.80	37.90
Previous week	35.42	34.67	36.33	36.58	36.12
Corresponding week last year	57.55	55.90	58.10	58.80	57.45

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	16 –16¾	14½–15	16½–17½	19	14½
Wednesday	16½–17½	15½–16	16 –17½	18½	15
Thursday	17 –17½	15½–16	17½–18	18½	15
Friday	17 –17½	15½–16½	17½–18	18½	15
Saturday	17 –17¾	15½–16½	18 –18½	18½	15
Average for week	17.05	15.60	17.60	18.60	14.90
Previous week	15.94	14.75	16.58	17.92	13.79
Corresponding week last year	27.25	25.63	28.00	29.85	24.90

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	(1)	Friday	37
Tuesday	36	Saturday	37
Wednesday	36½		
Thursday	36½	Average	36.60

[1] Holiday

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Week ending July 9.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	13,836,729	17,288,672	16,445,538
Receipts since Jan. 1	291,324,838	277,488,109	253,954,589
Put into cold storage	5,094,982	6,640,974	8,020,136
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,708,143	1,680,173	1,501,906
Change during week	+3,386,839	+4,960,801	+6,518,230
Total holdings	40,989,115	37,602,276	37,873,009
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,873,598	4,369,610	3,754,377
Receipts since Jan. 1	95,994,266	92,120,668	86,400,994
Put into cold storage	1,676,971	1,876,463	2,987,351
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,199,479	908,159	679,402
Change during week	+477,492	+968,304	+2,307,949
Total holdings	14,561,062	14,083,570	13,154,036
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	1,657,053	2,498,295	2,680,735
Receipts since Jan. 1	83,457,216	81,800,163	76,401,976
Put into cold storage	517,870	720,566	2,159,903
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,838,653	2,316,471	2,609,896
Change during week	−1,320,783	−1,595,905	−449,993
Total holdings	18,863,919	20,184,702	16,452,279
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	266,333	287,103	260,692
Receipts since Jan. 1	10,498,227	10,231,894	9,192,212
Put into cold storage	49,834	63,773	65,627
Withdrawn from cold storage	49,845	31,887	19,070
Change during week	−11	+31,886	+46,557
Total holdings	3,617,903	3,617,914	3,316,310

World's Poultry Congress at The Hague.

Present indications are that the World's Poultry Congress which will be held at The Hague from Sept. 6 to 13 will be a great success, reports the American consul at Rotterdam, Holland. There will be a good display of American poultry and appliances as well as papers by several American experts. The plan of the congress is to bring together representatives of societies as well as Government experts on poultry and related subjects and at the same time hold an exhibition of poultry and birds to represent the more important phases of the poultry industry. The congress was organized in 1914 and was to have been held in 1916, but war prevented the consummation of the plans.

The program of the congress includes papers and discussions by some of the world's foremost authorities on research, hygiene and diseases, production, distribution, standardization of poultry products, and the history and development of the poultry industry, as well as the exhibits which are to represent the breeds and varieties of poultry in the world, the latest inventions of poultry appliances and equipment, educational methods and all related subjects. The congress is open to the delegates of any Government, teaching and research institution, or organization engaged in any phase of the study of poultry.

CHEESE MARKETS STIMULATED BY NEW EXPORT BUYING.

Large Sales for Consumption Also Market Factor—Surplus Storage Stocks Further Reduced.

Cheese markets were firm and active during the week ending July 9 and the higher level to which wholesale prices worked was well maintained. The strong position of the market was in some measure due to the firmness of Canadian markets, and the activity of export buyers. Trading of this nature was done quietly at first, but toward the last of the week it became generally known that an outside demand existed and dealers held firmly to their asking prices. Prices paid at New York averaged around 17¢ to 18¢. Buying was not limited to distributing markets alone, as considerable quantities were reported to have been purchased at country points, especially in New York State, with the result that the position of New York country markets was strengthened. New York State cheese has continued to go into western trade channels also, making the New York City market dependent more than ever upon western stock.

GOOD DEMAND IS GENERAL.

In addition to the export demand, buying for consumption was on a large scale, and speculative demand was more of a factor than during the past few weeks, since more of the trade have become confident that cheese is a good proposition this season. The surplus storage stocks over those of a year ago has been reduced materially the past month, and is now less than 1,000,000 lbs. Holdings in the four markets were increased only about 500,000 lbs. during the week.

Production is apparently on the decline, at least in Wisconsin, and heavy decreases are looked for from now on, as the weather has for the most part been hot and dry, although showers the middle of the week were somewhat of a relief in certain sections. Quality has been running quite poor. Inquiries from southern trade were received by numerous Wisconsin dealers, but little actual business has developed so far. This demand is expected to lend support to markets later, since the trade with the South is quite a factor.

The week closed with a firm tone in all markets and the price tendency upwards.

Considerably more than half the shipments of boxed apples this season were from the State of Washington.

Fruits and Vegetables

LOWER PRICE LEVELS SOUGHT BY PEACHES AND TOMATOES.

Shipments Continue Heavy, the Carlot Movement During Month of June Totaling 49,879 Cars.

Lower prices for peaches and tomatoes were reported in several markets during the week ending July 11. Carlot movement of the 10 leading lines of fruits and vegetables continues heavy, the final tabulation of the carlot shipments during the month of June showing a movement of 49,879 cars, compared with 39,963 cars for June, 1920. Much of the increase in the carlot movement during June can be traced to the greater early supply of peaches and watermelons and to the heavy late shipments of old potatoes.

Potatoes.—Eastern Shore of Virginia potatoes closed at nearly the same range as prevailed a week ago in eastern markets, Irish Cobblers selling to jobbers at $2.75 to $4.25 per bbl. A good demand and scarcity of best stock raised prices as high as $4.75 in New York about the middle of the week but unusually heavy receipts later brought this market in line with other centers. Unofficial reports from shipping points quote Cobblers in cloth-top stave barrels slightly lower at $2.75 to $3.25 f. o. b. The Chicago carlot market strengthened late in the week and prices advanced about 50¢ per bbl., closing $4.50 to $4.75. Moderate haulings of Early Ohios were reported at country loading points in Kansas producing sections. Prices of sacked stock were quoted unofficially around $1 per 100 lbs. wagonloads cash to growers. Track sales in Kansas City ranged $2 to $2.25. Total potato shipments increased to 4,051 cars compared with 3,134 cars the preceding week and with 3,264 cars during the corresponding week last year. Most of the increase came from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, movement from that section running in excess of 2,000 cars per week. A moderate increase was reported from the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

TOMATO MARKETS WEAKER.

Tomatoes.—Mississippi tomatoes were generally weaker in eastern markets. Prices declined 35¢ to 50¢ per 4-basket carrier in New York, reaching 90¢ to $1, and Baltimore reported a similar decline, closing 50¢ to 75¢ per crate. Texas stock was steady in Chicago most of the week but dropped to a range of 75¢ to $1 at the close. Tennessee tomatoes in 6-basket carriers ruled $4 per crate in Chicago. New Jersey stock in 20-quart boxes closed mostly $2.75 to $3 per box in the New York market. Shipments were moderately lighter than the previous week and a year ago, with movement reduced to 379 cars.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tint cantaloupes have been nearly steady at shipping points, Standards 45s ranging $1.40 to $1.50 f. o. b. cash track. Prices were nearly steady in eastern markets at $3.25 to $4 except that Baltimore dropped back $1.25 per crate, bringing quotations from that center within the general range. Salmon Tints were steady in the Middle West at $3 to $3.50. Honey Dew melons continued to decline in New York, closing $1 per crate lower at $1.75 to $2. The Chicago market was steady at a range of $2 to $2.25. Increased movement was reported from Arizona sections, while shipments from the Imperial Valley of California decreased to 1,376 cars, compared with 1,770 the week before and with 1,012 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Peaches.—The Elberta is now the most important variety of peaches moving to market. Demand has been moderate to good at Georgia shipping points, but the increased supplies available allowed prices to decline 35¢ to 50¢ per 6-basket carrier to a range of $1.65 to $1.75 carloads f. o. b. cash track. Consuming markets were weaker also and closed 25¢ to $1 per crate lower at a range of $1.50 to $3, highest prices prevailing in New York and Boston and lowest in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Haulings have been increasing at Texas shipping points, but good demand and movement have held prices steady to firm. Elbertas ranging $1.50 to $1.75 per bushel basket, f. o. b. cash track. Total peach movement increased rapidly to 3,580 cars compared with 2,180 cars the previous week and with 1,143 cars a year ago. Georgia shipped slightly over 3,000 cars and movement from Texas was moderately heavier.

Watermelons.—Georgia f. o. b. markets for Tom Watson watermelons, medium sizes, were steady the first half of the week at $75 to $300 per car, f. o. b. cash track to growers. Good demand in New York brought prices up about $100 per car to a close of $350 to $550. Volume of movement decreased slightly, shipments from all sections filling 4,417 cars compared with 4,887 the preceding week and with 3,874 cars during the similar period last season.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Illinois Transparent *apples* were steady in Chicago at $3.50 to $4.50 per bushel basket. *Blackberries* from near-by sections ranged $1.75 to $3 per 12-qt. flat in St. Louis. Missouri *cabbage* was steady in Chicago the first part of the week at $3 to $4 per 100-lb. crate. New York Early Richmond *cherries* ranged 75¢ to $1 per 8-lb. basket in New York wholesale market. New York head *lettuce* was firm in New York City and prices advanced $1.25 per crate to a close of $2.50 to $2.75. California Iceberg lettuce was steady in Chicago at $3 to $4 per crate.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern Shore Virginia Irish Cobblers, Barrels.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. July 11.	This season. July 2.	One year ago.
New York	631	$3.25–$3.50	$3.25–$3.50	$11.00–$12.00
Boston	261	4.00– 4.25	4.00	12.50– 13.00
Philadelphia	299	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	10.50– 11.50
Baltimore	74	2.75– 3.00	3.00– 3.25	10.50– 12.00
Pittsburgh	204	4.00– 4.10	3.90– 4.00	12.00– 12.50
Cincinnati	38	.....	3.75	12.00
Chicago	335	[1] 4.50– 4.75	4.00	[1] 14.25– 14.50
St. Louis	42	4.75	[3] 3.00– 3.50	12.50
Kansas City	105	[2] 1.75	[2] 2.00	[2] 6.25– 6.50

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	380	$3.25–$3.50	$3.75–$4.00	$4.50–$5.50
Boston	110	3.25– 3.50	4.00	4.50– 5.00
Philadelphia	156	3.75– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 4.00
Baltimore	92	3.50– 4.00	4.75– 5.00	3.75– 4.00
Pittsburgh	148	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 4.00	4.00– 4.50
Cincinnati	61	3.40– 3.75	3.75– 4.00	3.50– 4.00
Chicago	300	3.50	3.25– 3.50	3.50– 3.75
St. Louis	33	3.25– 3.50	3.50– 3.75	3.75– 4.00
Kansas City	61	3.50	3.00	3.25– 3.50

WATERMELONS, Georgia and South Carolina, medium sizes, bulk per car.

New York	404	$350–$550	$250–$450	$400–$650
Boston	107	[3] .35– .50	[3] .45– .75	[3] .60– .99
Philadelphia	232	275– 475	375– 400	400– 550
Baltimore	230	150– 350	375– 600	375
Pittsburgh	159	475– 490	275– 600	400– 550
Cincinnati	171	[4] 35– 45	[4] 30– 50	[4] 35– 65
Chicago	430	350– 550	340– 550	350– 460
St. Louis	250	240– 325	425	300– 500
Kansas City	104	[5] 2.50– 3.00	[5] 2.50– 3.00	[5] 2.50–3.50

PEACHES, Georgia Elbertas, Sixes.

New York	339	$2.50–$3.00	$2.50–$3.00	[6] $3.00–$3.50
Boston	112	2.50– 3.50	3.50	[7] 4.50– 5.00
Philadelphia	324	2.00– 2.25	1.50– 2.75	[6] 2.50– 4.00
Baltimore	128	2.50– 2.75	2.50– 3.00	[6] 3.25
Pittsburgh	158	1.75– 2.00	2.50– 2.75	[6] 3.00
Cincinnati	166	[1] 1.65–1.75	2.25– 2.50	[7] 4.00
Chicago	284	2.25– 2.75	2.00– 2.50	[5] 3.00– 3.50
St. Louis	163	2.50– 2.75	2.00– 2.75	[6] 3.50
Kansas City	144	[6] 2.75	2.50	.....

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (bbls.).			
Onley, Va	$2.75–$3.25	$3.00–$3.25	$11.00–$11.50
Kaw Valley, Kans.	[2] 1.00	.....	.....
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Phoenix, Ariz	1.75– 2.00	.....	.....
Brawley, Calif	1.40– 1.50	1.35– 1.50	.....
WATERMELONS (bulk cars).			
Hempstead, Tex	200– 250	.....	175– 250
PEACHES (sixes).			
Fort Valley, Ga	1.65– 1.75	1.40– 1.50	2.25
Mt. Vernon, Tex	1.80– 1.90	.....	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Kansas Early Ohios, sacked, per 100 lbs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs., Texas.
[6] Texas Elbertas.
[7] Alabama Elbertas.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF CITRUS FRUITS DURING MAY.

State.	May— 1921	May— 1920	Apr., 1921.	Season to June 1— 1921	Season to June 1— 1920
ORANGES.					
California	5,682	5,112	6,132	29,950	25,608
Florida	612	254	1,872	18,782	15,092
Total	6,294	5,366	8,004	48,732	40,700
GRAPEFRUIT.					
California	32	120	25	243	316
Florida	782	[1] 1,131	1,239	10,247	8,945
Total	814	1,251	1,264	10,490	9,261
LEMONS.					
California	1,401	1,465	1,120	5,516	6,684

[1] Incomplete.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of July 3–9. 1921	Week of July 3–9. 1920	June. 1921	June. 1920	May. 1921	May. 1920	April. 1921	April. 1920	Season to July 9. 1921	Season to July 9. 1920
Apples, old:										
Boxed	7	.....	200	24	811	627	1,130	1,314	35,328	45,591
Barreled	1	.....	125	75	675	649	1,436	915	69,701	41,445
Apples, new	31	208	58	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	334
Cabbage	56	160	1,551	1,507	3,360	2,939	3,950	3,915	12,966	14,521
Cantaloupes	2,103	1,409	7,789	6,781	626	475	.....	.....	11,192	9,219
Lettuce	265	233	612	365	950	1,172	1,859	1,063	12,932	9,353
Onions	242	187	791	607	2,238	4,240	2,120	1,733	5,696	6,836
Peaches	3,580	1,143	3,959	1,588	1,396	45	.....	.....	9,860	2,995
Potatoes, white:										
Old	29	6	2,142	450	8,540	2,715	11,500	7,644	189,080	160,291
New	4,051	3,264	14,991	14,352	5,334	4,044	1,884	84	27,495	22,698
Strawberries	.....	144	1,621	3,473	5,960	3,511	2,021	887	[1] 10,230	8,139
Tomatoes	379	487	4,332	3,105	2,728	635	1,648	468	10,458	7,016
Watermelons	4,417	3,874	10,755	6,417	1,021	18	.....	.....	17,519	11,013
Vegetables, mixed	193	129	953	1,055	1,220	1,377	1,786	729	8,373	7,057
Total	15,354	11,244	49,879	39,963	34,859	22,447	29,334	18,752	420,945	345,489

[1] To July 2 only.

GEORGIA PEACH MOVEMENT MAY EXCEED 9,000 CARS.

Markets Heavily Supplied but Prices Hold Fairly Steady—Elbertas Now Moving in Volume.

Showers almost daily and plenty of sunshine during the early part of July advanced the maturity of the Elberta peach crop in Georgia to such an extent that the peak of the movement was apparently reached before the middle of July. The younger trees mature their crop later, and there is still considerable fruit for shipment, but, according to the local field agent of the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, it is safe to say that the greater part of the State's crop was shipped by July 15.

Fears regarding the size and coloring of the fruit have been largely dispelled of late, and in most sections the trees, although unusually heavily laden, promise fruit of 2-2 pack size. While worms and brown rot can be found to a certain extent in practically every orchard, the greater proportion of the fruit is unusually free from such damage.

EARLY PRICE RANGES OF GEORGIA ELBERTA PEACHES (SIXES).

Date.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Date.	F. o. b. shipping point.
1921:					1921:	
July 2	$3.00–3.25	$2.50–2.75	$3.00	$2.25–2.50	June 30	$2.00–2.25
July 9	2.25–2.50	1.50–2.10	2.25–2.50	2.50	July 8	1.65–1.75
1920:					1920:	
July 19	4.75–5.00	2.00–3.50	3.00		July 13	3.00
July 26	3.00–3.50	.50–3.50	3.00–3.50	2.00	July 20	2.75–3.00

Complaint this year has centered largely about the shipping of immature fruit and the failure of shippers to grade and pack properly. Dissatisfaction in this respect is fully justified in many instances, and it is not improbable that steps will be taken next year to make effective any standards which may be recommended by the Georgia Fruit Exchange, to which a large majority of the growers belong.

SHIPMENTS EXCEEDING EARLY ESTIMATE.

There was a noticeable gap between shipments of the early and late shipping varieties about June 1. Carmans and Hileys had a tendency to drag out the harvest season because of the cool nights and the absence of rain, but Georgia Belles matured when expected and Elbertas followed closely. As was true in the case of the early varieties, shipments of Carmans, Hileys, and Belles ran well above the original estimates and without doubt shipments of Elbertas also will exceed the 3,500 cars at which the crop of that variety was estimated. Total shipments of all varieties to July 2, inclusive, were 5,784 cars, and with close to 4,000 cars of Elbertas still to be moved it is clear that this year's movement from the State will be in excess of 9,000 cars, or nearly twice the amount shipped last year.

While the f. o. b. market has felt the pressure of heavier shipments and the presence in the terminal markets of supplies from Texas, North Carolina, and Arkansas, price declines have been gradual and without any evidence of a break. The consuming markets have held well despite the arrival of stock in poor condition, and local shippers are confident that this strength will accompany the Elberta shipping season, which should be marked by an improvement in quality and pack.

Some Georgia Belles of good quality and firm condition are known to have been placed in storage in certain cities, and it is said that some operators plan to store Elbertas in anticipation of a better market after the heavy movement is past. It is assumed that supplies from North Georgia and the later shipping States will not be forthcoming in quantity for some time after the southern section of the State cleans up, and this opinion is responsible for the speculation with regard to the advisability of storing a part of the Elberta crop for a short time.

PRICES BELOW LAST SEASON.

Sales of Georgia Belles of best quality opened at a range of $1.75 to $1.90 per 6-basket carrier f. o. b., and declined to around $1.50 during the week of July 4, with most sales at the latter figure. Poor stock has ranged as low as $1, but the greater part of the inferior fruit has brought around $1.25. The season last year for Georgia Belles was nearly two weeks later and the market at shipping points ranged $2 to 2.25, but the presence of a larger percentage of wormy stock made the crop of that variety less profitable than will be the case this year, although the fruit is selling at a lower figure.

First sales of Elbertas toward the end of the first week of July were at $2 to $2.25, with most stock bringing $2 to $2.15, but early the following week the market struck a level nearer $1.75 for best stock. Last year the Elberta movement did not begin until about July 16 and early shipments of the best stock brought $2.75 to $3 f. o. b. As was true with Belles, however, worms, or curculio, were present in practically all Elberta orchards and the movement of stock at this price was limited.

A larger percentage of the crop has been put up in bushel baskets this year than heretofore and probably this type of container will be used more in the future. Buyers have been unwilling, however, to pay a higher proportionate price for the larger amount of fruit contained, despite the fact that busheled fruit on certain markets has frequently brought a premium of approximately 25¢ over stock of similar grade packed in 6-basket carriers. As a rule f. o. b. prices have been the same for either pack during the present season.

Peach Crop Rather Light.

The July forecast of peach production is 30,758,000 bus. compared with 43,697,000 for last season's crop as estimated in December. Leading States include Georgia, 4,650,000 bus.; California, 12,985,000; Alabama, 1,648,000; Texas, 1,472,000; Colorado, 728,000; Utah, 852,000; Washington, 1,206,000; New York, 2,035,000; Michigan, 425,000; North Carolina, 800,000; South Carolina, 744,000; New Jersey, 280,000; Arkansas, 470,000.

Another Large Sweet Potato Crop.

The July 1 forecast of sweet potato production for the United States is 112,023,000 bus. compared with 112,368,000 for the final estimate of last season's crop. Leading States include Alabama, 18,545,000 bus.; Georgia, 14,276,000; North Carolina, 10,708,000; Tennessee, 3,949,000; Missouri, 1,325,000; New Jersey, 1,752,000; Delaware, 909,000; Maryland, 1,400,000.

SOUTHEASTERN SPANISH PEANUTS FIND SLUGGISH MARKET

Salters Only Class of Trade Buying in Large Quantity—Virginia Peanuts Continue Firm

Under the pressure of light demand, heavy supplies of uncleaned peanuts, and sluggish movement, the shelled Spanish market in Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina continues to weaken. Salters are still buying steadily, but other interests are purchasing in small quantities only. The summer season is normally one of little business with the peanut butter industry, and, this year, trade is even less active than usual. Candy manufacturers who specialize on the cheaper grades, such as penny and five-cent pieces, in which peanuts are largely utilized, are finding their trade seriously curtailed at this time. Shelled Spanish can now be bought, f. o. b. Southeastern mill points, as low as 4¢ to 4¼¢ per lb., and No. 1 Runners at 3¢ to 3¼¢ per lb.

GROWERS HOLD LARGE STOCKS.

It has been estimated that nearly 8,000 tons of uncleaned Spanish peanuts remain in the growers' hands in the Southeast. The remaining supply of farmers' grade Runners is also said to be large. Spanish peanuts are selling in the country, delivered at milling points, from $35 to $40 per ton, which is some $5 per ton higher than is being paid for Runners. Peanut oil strengthened during the first part of July and advanced in price to 7¢ per lb. for prime crude stock. It is now considered fully as profitable to crush peanuts for oil as to shell at present market prices.

Market tone continues firm in the Virginia-North Carolina section as for several weeks past. A brisk pre-holiday demand for goods in the shell was experienced up to the middle of June, and considerable output was made at this time to resorts and other places of outside entertainment. For the past two or three weeks, however, this demand has been somewhat lighter. Although the purchases at present are not heavy and the market is rather dull, shellers and cleaners are holding prices to prevailing level. High grade farmers' stock in this section is said to be diminishing rapidly and the bulk of the peanuts remaining in the farmers' hands is of rather poor quality. Many loads now being hauled are blackened from exposure, are moldy, or are otherwise unfit for bagging as Fancys or Jumbos and must go into shelling stock. Selling prices f. o. b. shipping points for cleaned peanuts range mostly 12¢ to 12½¢ for best Jumbos, 7¢ to 7½¢ for Fancys. The wide range in price still continues between extra large Virginias and No. 1, 11½¢ to 12½¢ and 5¢ to 5½¢, respectively, being the figures at which these goods are now listed The fact that the best salters demand large size Virginias probably is largely responsible for the difference in prices.

LIGHTER SPANISH CROP INDICATED.

It is too early to state definitely the size of the 1921 crop of peanuts. Preliminary reports, however, indicate that in the important producing areas of the Southeast and Southwest materially lessened acreages were set to the Spanish variety. A good volume of Runners has been planted in the Southeast, which will probably be harvested by hogging off. In fact, unless prices strengthen noticeably it would not be surprising if a considerable acreage of Spanish peanuts were also turned over to the pigs for harvesting this fall. In the Virginia-North Carolina section a smaller crop of the Spanish variety is expected, but a much

(Concluded on next page, column 3.)

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN JUNE.

Shipping districts.	June. 1921	June. 1920	May, 1921.	Season to July 9. 1921	Season to July 9. 1920	Total last season.
APPLES (OLD).						
Boxed:						
Washington	187	19	734	21,075	27,169	27,169
Other sections	13	5	77	14,253	18,422	18,422
Total	200	24	811	35,328	45,591	45,591
Barreled:						
New York	91	56	448	33,066	10,286	10,286
Other sections	34	19	227	36,635	31,160	31,160
Total	125	75	675	69,701	41,446	41,446
APPLES (NEW).						
California	4	6	0	10	11	4,395
Delaware	14	0	0	32	53	751
Georgia	3	13	0	4	16	130
Illinois	29	50	0	39	224	3,262
Md., East. Shore	2	0	0	2	22	139
New Jersey	6	0	0	17	1	812
Other sections	0	94	0	2	7	95,540
Total	58	163	0	106	334	105029
CABBAGE.						
Calif., N. dist	5	23	19	62	229	254
Calif., S. dist	49	104	142	589	992	1,005
Illinois	35	2	0	44	12	147
Kentucky	96	80	0	98	109	128
Maryland	305	158	20	325	232	260
Missouri	90	0	0	92	1	4
New Mexico	25	13	0	31	23	33
Ohio	170	35	0	197	53	289
Tennessee	149	138	30	170	141	141
Va., East. Shore	198	182	417	623	203	204
Va., Norfolk	378	298	1,541	2,152	354	355
Washington	22	11	0	27	14	74
Other sections	38	463	1,191	8,556	12,158	29,785
Total	1,551	1,507	3,360	12,966	14,521	32,679
TOMATOES.						
Arkansas	11	1	0	21	8	24
California	145	37	119	296	73	1,451
Fla., East Coast	93	55	708	3,275	2,949	2,949
Fla., other	577	607	1,473	2,451	841	843
Louisana	18	6	0	18	6	6
Mississippi	1,859	1,281	47	1,953	1,363	1,363
New Jersey	16	0	0	177	1	2,330
South Carolina	38	2	0	64	6	13
Tennessee	190	72	0	295	495	805
Texas	1,383	1,044	381	1,854	1,269	1,286
Other sections	2	0	0	54	5	3,995
Total	4,332	3,105	2,728	10,458	7,016	15,065
WHITE POTATOES (OLD).						
Colorado	11	3	190	11,190	8,810	8,810
Idaho	14	0	88	7,914	6,853	6,853
Maine	451	132	1,623	17,663	23,444	23,444
Michigan	680	7	2,116	14,025	9,017	9,017
Minnesota	210	117	852	23,000	22,058	22,058
Montana	26	2	64	910	352	352
New York	180	11	1,203	10,172	9,116	9,116
Oregon	23	7	195	1,424	786	786
Pennsylvania	12	3	261	6,177	3,742	3,742
Washington	110	26	208	3,622	3,098	3,098
Wisconsin	394	125	1,398	16,845	17,584	17,585
Other sections	31	17	341	76,147	55,431	55,431
Total	2,142	450	8,540	189089	160291	160292
WHITE POTATOES (NEW).						
Alabama	396	176	270	667	306	307
Arkansas	76	200	1	77	210	221
Calif., N. Dist	438	283	69	541	492	8,103
Calif., S. Dist	554	539	2	1,059	863	1,687
Delaware	1	0	0	2	4	159
Florida	9	924	539	2,316	3,331	3,351
Georgia	51	231	99	153	262	265
Illinois	4	0	0	13	5	97
Kansas	12	37	0	126	286	1,958
Kentucky	12	11	0	41	92	1,020
Louisiana	228	433	798	1,047	875	893
Md., East. Shore	219	20	0	637	241	2,259
Mississippi	49	74	53	102	77	82
Nebraska	1	0	0	1	0	2,980
North Carolina	2,510	3,288	403	3,198	3,455	3,512
Oklahoma	173	497	0	235	554	591
South Carolina	444	2,209	2,025	2,472	3,066	3,069
Tennessee	4	2	0	8	6	19
Texas	130	548	680	1,034	710	738
Va., Norfolk	3,225	1,633	187	4,251	2,321	2,991
Va., East. Shore	6,290	3,171	200	9,248	5,498	11,948
Va., other	165	9	8	194	23	217
Other sections	0	67	0	73	21	142622
Total	14991	14352	5,334	27,495	22,698	189089

Shipping districts.	June. 1921	June. 1920	May, 1921.	Season to July 9. 1921	Season to July 9. 1920	Total last season.
CANTALOUPES.						
Arizona	3	0	0	635	241	1,164
California, Imperial Valley	7,373	6,725	591	9,952	8,730	9,095
Other California (not Turlock)	1	1	0	7	1	155
Florida	19	20	13	32	20	20
Georgia	378	35	0	441	198	389
South Carolina	10	0	0	82	24	110
Texas	5	0	22	28	0	22
Other sections	0	0	0	15	5	11,355
Total	7,789	6,781	626	11,192	9,219	22,310
LETTUCE.						
California	237	226	783	7,902	5,145	5,313
Michigan	25	2	0	52	17	110
New Jersey	23	69	40	73	91	499
New York	234	18	0	456	216	2,146
Washington	77	30	0	121	55	344
Other sections	16	20	127	4,328	3,829	4,069
Total	612	365	950	12,932	9,353	12,481
ONIONS.						
California	320	358	473	838	1,623	4,393
Kentucky	107	0	0	181	50	298
Louisiana	51	41	17	71	91	106
Maryland	82	0	0	130	0	89
New Jersey	87	3	0	183	62	631
Texas	56	205	1,748	4,131	5,010	5,086
Virginia	84	0	0	157	0	161
Other sections	4	0	0	5	0	16,651
Total	791	607	2,238	5,696	6,836	27,415
PEACHES.						
Alabama	38	27	2	42	63	126
Arkansas	3	0	0	77	0	20
California	42	222	0	50	284	7,324
Florida	0	10	6	6	12	12
Georgia	3,627	1,315	1,375	8,784	2,616	5,663
North Carolina	38	2	10	70	8	343
South Carolina	4	12	3	15	12	60
Texas	207	0	0	811	0	62
Other sections	0	0	0	5	0	13,324
Total	3,959	1,588	1,396	9,860	2,995	26,934
WATERMELONS.						
Alabama	180	7	0	354	99	1,160
California	953	774	8	1,230	1,109	3,272
Florida	4,020	4,906	1,602	5,309	6,052	6,807
Georgia	4,542	86	0	8,250	2,034	11,103
South Carolina	87	0	0	834	226	4,735
Texas	966	643	11	1,494	1,483	4,845
Other sections	7	1	0	48	10	7,383
Total	10755	6,417	1,021	17,519	11,013	39,305
STRAWBERRIES.[1]						
California	29	98	205	255	288	569
Delaware	263	578	596	859	640	640
Maryland	128	557	933	1,061	787	787
Massachusetts	55	30	0	55	39	87
Michigan	385	422	37	414	431	439
Missouri	138	135	351	489	318	318
New Jersey	129	548	296	425	555	559
New York	208	233	15	223	263	362
Ohio	20	5	0	20	5	5
Oregon	95	85	0	95	88	120
Washington	83	9	0	84	9	9
Wiseonsin	35	53	0	35	59	68
Other sections	53	720	3,527	6,215	4,513	4,527
Total	1,621	3,473	5,960	10,230	7,995	8,490
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Alabama	13	2	15	76	55	55
Calif., N. dist	118	175	125	506	1,023	1,621
Calif., S. dist	184	219	265	2,239	2,639	4,659
Connecticut	21	0	0	28	5	35
Illinois	31	0	0	77	4	138
Kentucky	56	57	9	59	57	84
Louisiana	30	85	144	1,479	1,478	1,478
Maryland	116	36	11	161	92	155
Mississippi	44	137	221	623	438	438
Missouri	13	1	0	13	5	5
New Jersey	179	28	77	346	48	788
South Carolina	67	161	70	323	289	289
Virginia	44	87	8	68	200	238
Washington	16	3	0	17	7	124
Other sections	21	65	275	2,158	697	3,112
Total	953	1,056	1,220	8,373	7,037	13,219

[1] Total this season to July 2, inclusive.

Potato Crop Over 50,000,000 Bushels Less Than Last Year.

Potato production for the United States as forecasted July 1 is 376,997,000 bus., compared with the December estimate of last year's crop at 430,458,000. Forecasts for leading States include Maine, 23,794,000 bus.; New York, 33,566,000; Minnesota, 31,853,000; Wisconsin, 30,929,000; Michigan, 28,502,000; Pennsylvania, 24,806,000; Colorado, 11,985,000; California, 13,540,000; Idaho, 9,505,000; North Dakota, 9,101,000; South Dakota, 6,772,000; Nebraska, 7,031,000; New Jersey, 7,698,000; Virginia, 11,087,000; Kentucky, 4,481,000.

Less Truck for Canning this Year.

All reports tend to show that a great reduction will be made in the amount of vegetables canned this season. This is particularly true of tomatoes, for which contract acreage has been reduced by one-half or more. One packing company in Delaware reports that the acreage has been reduced from 2,500 acres in 1920 to 600 acres for this year. Another company in Indiana has reduced from 5,000 acres to 500 acres, while many others in all parts of the United States have ceased to operate entirely. Corresponding reductions are also being made in the sweet corn, pea, and snap bean acreage, although probably to a less extent.

Commercial Apple Crop Half of Last Year's.

The commercial apple crop as forecasted for July 1 is 17,666,000 bbls. compared with last season's December estimate of 36,272,000. Leading commercial States include Washington, 5,463,000 bbls.; California, 1,112,000; Oregon, 960,000; Colorado, 751,000; Idaho, 718,000; New York, 2,988,000; Maine, 591,000; Virginia, 255,000; Pennsylvania, 490,000; Michigan, 832,000; Ohio, 380,000; Illinois, 369,000; Indiana, 241,000; Massachusetts, 246,000; New Jersey, 206,000.

PEANUT MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 41.)

larger acreage has been planted this year to the Virginia type of peanuts, and with favorable weather conditions a substantially increased crop may be expected. The total production of all varieties was estimated on July 1 to be 101.7% of last year's crop.

LIGHTER SALES OF FOREIGN STOCK.

The low prices prevailing for American peanuts this year and the uncertainty as to the exact time the emergency tariff would be effective caused a big reduction in the amount of the Oriental imports during the past year. Since the first of November, 1920, importations at Seattle were only about 30% of those for the corresponding period the year before, and the importations at San Francisco about 40%. Imports of peanut oil on the Pacific Coast have also been heavily cut. The emergency tariff, imposing for six months a tariff of 3¢ per lb. on imported peanuts and 26¢ per gal. on peanut oil, went into effect on May 27. Just before that date several boats loaded with peanuts were hurried over from the Orient. These Oriental goods are being held for speculative purposes at higher prices than were effective a few weeks ago. This is an off-season in buying, however, and only a few sales are being made at mostly 6½¢ to 7¢ per lb., f. o. b., Pacific Coast ports, for the 30/32 to the ounce size.

Grain and Seeds

GRAIN PRICES PARTIALLY RECOVER FROM LAST WEEK'S BREAK.

Net Gains Registered by both Wheat and Corn—Crop News a Feature of the Week's Trading.

During the week ending July 11 grain prices partly recovered from the demoralizing break of July 5, which carried Chicago July wheat down 5¼¢ and corn 3¢, and wheat futures in other markets even more. Yet the tendency among the speculative element of the grain trade was to sell on all advances. This held in check any upward tendency that resulted from exporters buying futures as a hedge against export sales. However, at the close of the market on July 11 prices showed the following advances from the close on July 5: Chicago July wheat, 1½¢, and July corn, 2⅝¢; September wheat, 2⅝¢, and September corn, 1¢; Minneapolis July wheat, 6¾¢, and September, 4¢; Kansas City September wheat, 1½¢, and Winnipeg October wheat, 6½¢.

Closing prices on July 11 were as follows: Chicago July wheat, $1.18⅞, and July corn, 61⅝¢; September wheat, $1.18¼, and September corn, 59½¢; Minneapolis July wheat, $1.21¼, and September, $1.23½; Kansas City September wheat, $1.09, and Winnipeg October, $1.40½.

NEWS OF BULLISH NATURE.

Crop news played an important part in the markets during the week—and the reports were generally considered as bullish. Moderate temperatures over the spring-wheat area gave way to a return of temperatures well above 90° throughout North Dakota on July 8 and 9. Also black rust appeared in parts of that State. The South Dakota spring-wheat crop is conceded to have been greatly reduced by excessive heat and drought. Thrashing returns from several of the winter-wheat States—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri—were reported as disappointing. Yet speculators "shied" at the buying side of the market, mainly because the winter-wheat movement is beginning and spring-wheat harvest is almost at hand.

This bureau's report issued after the close of the market on July 8, estimating the winter wheat crop at 574,000,000 bus. and the spring wheat crop, based on July 1 conditions, at 235,000,000 bus., a total of 809,000,000 bus., was construed by traders as slightly bearish. The report also estimated the amount of wheat remaining on farms on July 1 at 54,000,000 bus., compared with 47,000,000 bus. a year ago and 29,000,000 bus. as the average for the preceding five-year period.

In the cash-wheat division of the trade it was reported from Chicago that the country was selling freely. Yet, on the other hand, seaboard exporters were active buyers but found difficulty in getting offerings. Also, demand for cash wheat was reported as good at Kansas City and brisk at Minneapolis at increased premiums for choice quality. Chicago reported that importers had considerable July wheat bought as a hedge against sales for export, and intended to demand delivery. Also it was asserted that charters had been made by seaboard exporters for 2,000,000 bus. of wheat for shipment down the Lakes the last week in July and the first part of August.

Some new export sales of both wheat and corn were reported. It was said, however, that Europe is buying wheat only on weak spots in the market.

The visible supply statement, issued on July 11, showed an increase of 820,000 bus. of wheat for the week, making a total of 8,881,000 compared with 18,382,000 a year ago. Spring-wheat mills were reported to have made some good sales of flour. Buyers, it was said, indicated more confidence than for many weeks, and some were said to be buying in excess of immediate needs. Hard winter wheat mills of the Southwest have begun to blend new wheat with old crop, and are reported to have a fair volume of orders for new-crop flour.

FAIR EXPORT SALES OF CORN.

While a fair export business in corn was transacted during the week, it seems impossible for traders to get away from the thought that supplies are large. Apparently, speculators are encouraged by the large stocks and feel more confident on the selling side of the market than on the buying side, with the result that they sell on slight advances. Yet the continued hot and dry weather which has prevailed over the large surplus corn States has caused some apprehension, and at times gave corn independent strength as compared with wheat. The visible supply statement showed an increase of 2,108,000 bus. for the week, making the total 22,196,000 bus. compared with 5,560,000 bus. a year ago.

Tuesday, July 12.—All markets advanced sharply on buying induced by black rust and heat damage reports from the spring-wheat States and drought reports from England, France, Belgium, and Holland. Markets closed higher than on July 11, as follows: Chicago July wheat 6¢ and July corn 3¢, September wheat 6¾¢ and corn 3¢, Minneapolis September wheat 7¢, Kansas City 6⅞¢, and Winnipeg October 5¼¢.

Spanish Cereal Crop Estimates.

Official estimates of the 1921 harvest in Spain, supplied by the director general of agriculture, have been cabled to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates by the American commercial attaché at Madrid. The crop estimates given are as follows: Wheat, 136,696,543 bus.; barley, 88,941,216 bus.; rye, 26,900,612 bus.; and oats, 32,840,473 bus.

Since the corn crop is not planted until April and May and not harvested until September accurate estimates of the 1921 corn crop could not be made at this time. The average annual corn crop raised in Spain, however, is 27,079,881 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

(Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.)

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending July 9:					
Atlantic ports[1]	746	813	60	151	236
Gulf ports[2]	1,780	132	16	23	.....
Pacific ports[3]	481	.....	.....	47	.....
Total	3,007	945	76	221	236
Previous week	8,016	1,072	112	210	330
Total July 3 to July 9, 1921	3,007	945	76	221	236

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, July 8.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.[1]	Mon.[1]	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	127½	124	123½	125
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	122	119½	120⅝	122¼
	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	118½	121	121¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	.....	162	157	161	168
	No. 2	.....	.....	152	147	149	160
	No. 3	.....	.....	138	132	141	146
	No. 4	.....	.....	118	116	125	125
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	139½	131	137⅜	143¾
	No. 2	.....	.....	141⅜	134	141½	145¾
	No. 3	.....	.....	145	137	142	148
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	119⅜	121	118⅜	119
	No. 2	.....	.....	121⅜	120	120⅜	119
	No. 3	.....	.....	123½	117	111	113
	No. 4	.....	.....	115⅜	109½	110	110
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	123	115	.....	116
	No. 2	.....	.....	119⅜	114½	114⅜	115
	No. 3	.....	.....	117	111	110½	111
	No. 4	.....	.....	.....	105	108	108¾
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	121	119	125	124
	No. 2	.....	.....	118½	118	120	120
	No. 3	.....	.....	116	116½	118	118
	No. 4	.....	.....	113½	113½	115½	116

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	57¾	57½	60	61
	No. 2	.....	.....	57¼	57⅜	60	61
	No. 3	.....	.....	57	56	59½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	58¼	57½	60	61
	No. 2	.....	.....	58¼	57½	59¾	61
	No. 3	.....	.....	57	56½	58¼	.....
Mixed	No. 1	.....	.....	58	57¼	59	60½
	No. 2	.....	.....	58	57	58⅜	60½
	No. 3	.....	.....	57	56½	57½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	48¾	49¼	52	.....
	No. 2	.....	.....	48¾	49¼	51¼	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	49
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	58	58¼	60	.....
	No. 2	.....	.....	58	56¾	59½	59½
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	51	51	53	53
	No. 2	.....	.....	51	51	53	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	.....	.....	50	49	51	50½
	No. 2	.....	.....	50	49	51	50
	No. 3	.....	.....	49	48	50	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	62½	62½	63¼	64
	No. 2	.....	.....	62¼	62½	63	63½
	No. 3	.....	.....	61½	61	62½	.....
Yellow	No. 1	.....	.....	57¼	58½	60	60½
	No. 2	.....	.....	57¼	58½	60	60½
	No. 3	.....	.....	57½	58	.....	.....

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	35¼	35¼	36½	36¼
	No. 2	.....	.....	35¼	34½	36	36
	No. 3	.....	.....	33¼	33¼	34½	34½
	No. 4	.....	.....	.....	32	32	33½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	33½	32	.....	33½
	No. 3	.....	.....	32¼	31¼	32½	32¼
	No. 4	.....	.....	31¼	31	32	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	34	33½	31	.....
	No. 3	.....	.....	33½	33	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	36	36	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	.....	36	36	37½	36½
	No. 3	.....	.....	35½	35½	36¼	36
	No. 4	.....	.....	34	35	.....	36

RYE.

MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	.....	.....	110½	108	114	114½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	.....	.....	117	117¼	120½	122⅛
	Sept.	.....	.....	115½	116⅞	120⅝	121½
Corn	July	.....	.....	58⅞	59½	61⅛	61⅝
	Sept.	.....	.....	58⅜	59⅝	61	60⅝
Oats	July	.....	.....	34⅜	34⅜	35¼	36
	Sept.	.....	.....	36⅜	37¼	38⅛	38⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	.....	.....	106¾	107½	110⅝	111½
	Sept.	.....	.....	107⅝	108⅞	112	113
	Dec.	.....	.....	110	111⅛	114⅞	116¼
Corn	July	.....	.....	47⅜	48¼	50½	50
	Sept.	.....	.....	51½	53½	54⅞	54½
	Dec.	.....	.....	51⅝	52⅞	55½	55⅝
Oats	July	.....	.....	.....	33	34⅞	34½
	Sept.	.....	.....	34¼	35¼	36	36½

[1] Holiday.

Hay and Feed

MANY MARKETS REPORT ARRIVALS OF NEW CROP HAY.

Movement, however, Continues Very Light—Fair Demand for Better Grades at Some Points.

Reports from the principal hay markets for the week ending July 9 indicate a continued light movement of hay. Grain and hay harvesting and other seasonable farm work have practically stopped movement of the old crop from farms and the new crop, except in the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast, is only just beginning to be marketed. Because of the scarcity of good hay, prices advanced slightly in several markets on the better grades but the poor quality is hard to sell even at liberal reductions. Local forage is still available in many consuming sections.

Carload receipts as reported at the principal markets for the weeks ending July 2 and 9, and July 10, 1920, are compared in the following table:

Cities.	1921		July 10, 1920.
	July 9.	July 2.	
New York	102	143	332
Pittsburgh	43	78	.....
Cincinnati	93	100	122
Chicago	109	132	266
Minneapolis-St. Paul	38	70	32
Kansas City	143	107	731
Atlanta	18	20	.....
Memphis	25	9	175
St. Louis	66	.....	239
Los Angeles	220	272	.....

Timothy.—New hay began to arrive at several of the southern and central western markets during the week. A car of Illinois timothy was received at New Orleans, and three or four cars of new hay from Indiana and Illinois were received at Chicago. Several cars were also received at Cincinnati from near-by territory. The new hay was of fairly good quality and sold at $4 to $5 under the price of old.

NEW HAY MOVING EARLY.

The movement of new hay in several sections is from ten days to two weeks earlier than usual and many buyers are holding off buying until they can supply their needs from the new crop.

Eastern markets are very quiet and demand is limited. Farmers close to New York are refusing to sell at current quotations because of the drought damage and the expectation of higher prices. Other markets were slightly higher because of extremely light receipts and but few notices of country loadings. Stocks of old hay in the markets are very small but dealers continue to buy for their immediate needs only.

Alfalfa.—The movement of alfalfa to central markets was light during the week, but receipts generally were equal to the limited demand. The better grades sold readily at Kansas City at current quotations but the low grades sold very slowly. The first car of new alfalfa from Colorado was received and sold at $23, which was about $4 over prevailing prices. Savannah reports offerings of alfalfa at $24 from Illinois as compared with $27 from Kansas during the previous week. Receipts of alfalfa at St. Louis were extremely light and a premium over the quoted prices could probably be obtained for a few cars of high grade hay.

A dull market and a poor demand prevails at Los Angeles because of fairly heavy receipts. More hay was received at this market during the week than at any other of the important hay markets from which reports were received.

Prairie.—Only a few cars of new prairie hay have arrived at Kansas City to date, but the bulk of the arrivals at Minneapolis are of new hay. The demand is mostly local and dealers state that it would be difficult to dispose of any large quantity and that only a light movement can be absorbed at the present time.

A good demand for a few cars of good prairie exists at Chicago and No. 1 southwestern prairie would probably sell at about $23 per ton.

Straw.—Receipts of straw are light in most markets and prices remain steady. The following prices are quoted in the various markets: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $14, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $11.50, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $8, Kansas City $8.50; oat straw—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $16, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati $12, Chicago $11, Kansas City and Minneapolis $9; rye straw, straight—New York $22.50, Philadelphia $23, Baltimore $23; tangled—Pittsburgh $14, Cincinnati $17, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $9.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS JULY 9.
[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	New Orleans.	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	29.50	25.00	24.00	27.00	26.00	25.00	20.50	22.00	25.00	18.00	28.00	[3] 15.00	31.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	29.00	24.00	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.50	19.50	23.00	17.00	[2] 26.00	[3] 13.75	30.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	27.50	23.00	21.50	23.00	24.00	22.00	18.50	17.00	21.00	16.00	24.00	[3] 12.00	27.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	27.50	23.00	23.00	25.50	25.50	24.00	18.50	17.00	22.00	16.00	24.00	[2] 14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	25.00	.....	20.00	25.00	24.50	.....	17.50	16.00	18.00	[2] 14.50	[2] 21.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	14.50	15.00	15.00	[2] 14.50	[2] 20.00	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.50	28.00	[2] 20.00	[2] 18.00	.....	[2] 24.00	[2] 20.00	[2] 28.00	[2] 19.50	27.60	17.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	.....	[2] 18.00	17.00	.....	[2] 22.00	[2] 18.00	[2] 25.00	14.00	25.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	26.00	[2] 16.00	13.00	.....	[2] 18.00	[2] 15.00	22.00	11.25	23.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	15.00	18.00	14.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	13.00	16.00	11.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	9.00	.....	[2] 9.00	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.00	22.50	21.00	22.50	22.00	24.00	.....	17.00	19.50	15.75	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	23.25	23.00	22.50	25.00	22.00	.....	16.00	18.00	20.50	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	23.25	.....	22.00	.....	22.00	24.25	.....	17.00	19.50	15.50	.....	14.00	10.50	20.00	25.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	22.00	22.50	21.00	23.00	25.00	.....	.....	18.50	19.00	15.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	22.00	24.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	23.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	18.50	23.50	.....	.....	[2] 16.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	25.00	17.00	.....	21.00	.....	.....	[2] 15.00	12.00	25.00	.....
Wheat millrun	24.25	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4]	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	18.50	.....	11.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	37.00	39.00	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	31.50	31.00	.....	36.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	43.00	.....	41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	40.00	39.00	38.75	38.50	30.00	33.00	31.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	30.00
Peanut (35%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	22.50	24.00	.....	23.00	.....	20.00	19.50	29.00	27.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	35.26	35.00	31.21	.....	.....	37.50	.....	30.80	31.93	27.50	.....	[2] 30.00	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	30.00	29.75	29.00	29.25	26.00	30.00	.....	24.50	.....	22.00	.....	21.00	.....	29.00	.....
Yellow hominy feed	29.00	.....	28.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	[4]
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	31.00	21.00	.....	29.00	.....	28.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	30.00	.....	29.00	34.00	34.00	.....	24.00	25.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	29.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] New. [4] Rolled.

Pears Two-Thirds Average Crop.

The July 1 forecast of production of pears is 9,016,000 bus. for the United States which is about two-thirds the five-year average and may be compared with last season's estimated crop of 17,279,000. Leading producing States include New York, 1,329,000 bus.; California, 2,656,000; Washington, 1,456,000; Michigan, 505,000.

FEED MARKET QUIET BUT STEADY DURING PAST WEEK.

Lower Prices Attracting Buyers and Demand Improves—Cottonseed Meal Prices Strengthen.

With the exception of wheat feeds, which remained weak during the week ending July 9, feed prices held steady, while a slightly improved condition was noted in the mill-feed market.

Prevailing quotations have induced many buyers to anticipate part of their requirements for the coming fall and winter months, and a quiet but steady accumulation of feedstuffs which sell at attractive price levels is reported to be taking place.

Any radical advance in prices, such as was witnessed in cotton-seed meal, appears to check trading, inasmuch as the demand is not yet of sufficient volume to meet any sharply increased prices. It was noted that as soon as prices for this feed advanced, largely as a result of the better export demand, orders for domestic consumption dropped off materially.

Supplies of feeds are generally ample and considerable storing of relatively low-priced commodities is reported from important markets.

WHEAT FEEDS DECLINE $1 TO $1.50.

Wheat mill feeds.—The price realized by country mills for wheat by-products, less freight charges, has been so unsatisfactory during recent weeks that many resorted to storing with the expectation of realizing more later on. Speculative buying increased, and very little distress feed was

placed on the market. The demand for reddog and flour middlings slackened, and supplies were available at about $1 less than last week. Atlanta and a few other southeastern markets report middlings selling at a premium of $3 per ton over bran, but most of the markets quote these feeds on an equal basis. Storage and dealers' stocks are considered heavy. Increased flour production in the big milling centers caused liberal offerings for prompt and immediate shipment, although little was booked for deferred shipment. Season bran was quoted unchanged at $21.75 delivered at northeastern markets.

EXPORT INQUIRY DEVELOPS.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—A fairly good export inquiry caused several jobbers to sharply advance prices for cottonseed meal. Wholesale dealers' and southern market quotations, while slightly higher, did not follow jobbers' prices. The domestic demand was light in all markets because of sufficient stocks in dealers' hands and the expectation that offerings of new crop meal will be made in the near future at prices materially lower than those prevailing at present. A few transactions in new crop meal were reported. Hulls were neglected. The movement and receipts in markets were light. While 43% meal could be bought at from $37 to $37.50 at Chicago, a few dealers quoted that grade of meal at $38 to $38.50.

Linseed meal and cake.—Linseed meal quotations in most of the markets remained unchanged, but in the northeastern section prices were higher as a result of a better export demand for cake. Offerings were light, and a wide difference in prices was noted. Leading manufacturers were asking from $31 to $34.60 delivered Chicago, most transactions being consummated at around $32 per ton. Few inquiries were received, and these were mostly for immediate shipment. Stocks at mills are fair and the demand light.

GLUTEN FEED DEMAND FAIR.

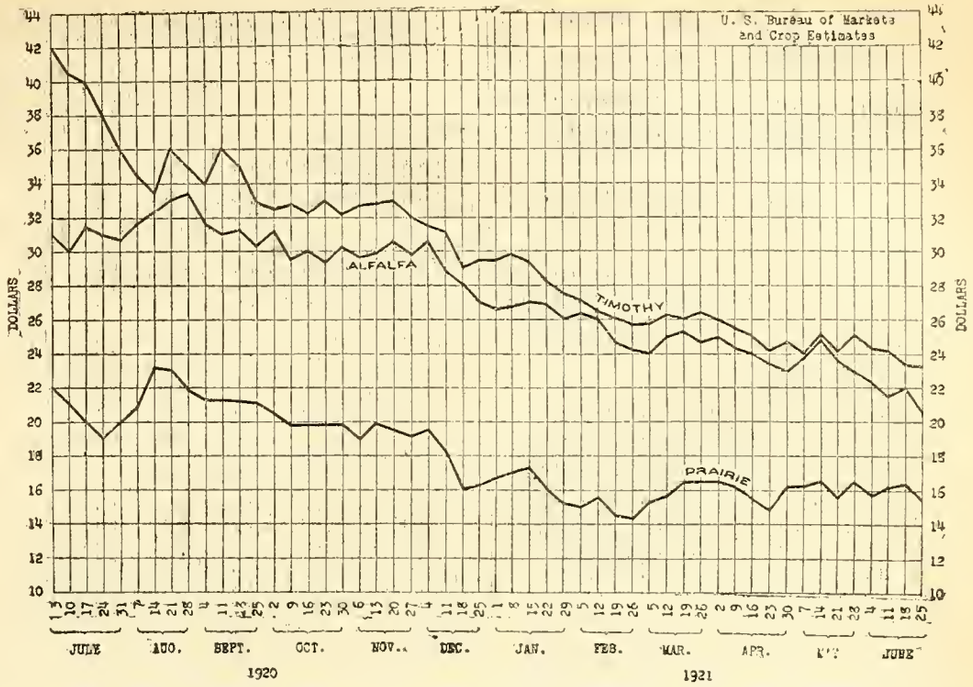
Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was fair. Prices of leading manufacturers were unchanged, ranging from $31.21 to $34.71 delivered, Philadelphia basis rate of freight, depending on quality and sale conditions. Quite a little was sold at $32.21 in that market for deferred shipment. Production is estimated at about 70% of capacity. Mills are reported well sold up for July shipment. Offerings by resellers are good. Stocks are considered low. The movement and receipts were fair.

Hominy feed.—Mills that disposed of their output some time ago held prices steady, but those needing orders cut prices from $1 to $1.50 per ton, causing a lack of uniformity in prices. Orders booked were mostly for immediate shipment. Cincinnati reports that owing to increased offerings of white corn the premium on white hominy feed was lowered to $1 per ton over yellow hominy feed. This is approximately the premium now asked in other markets.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was weaker and lower under increased offerings of hay and continued light demand. While Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago quoted prices practically unchanged from a week ago, easier terms were readily obtainable from holders anxious to dispose of accumulated supplies. Large buyers are holding off, and the volume of business was small.

Beet pulp.—Beet pulp sold slowly. Prices quoted differ widely, Cincinnati dealers asking $24 per ton, while Savannah dealers asked $31.50. Importers offered new crop Dutch dried beet pulp at around $27, delivered seaboard markets, for October, November, and December shipment. Domestic stocks good and gradually decreasing. The Savannah trade reports that considerable high-priced pulp bought last winter is still in dealers' hands. The movement was light.

RANGE OF HAY PRICES FOR 1920-21 SEASON.



REDTOP SEED PRODUCTION.

(Concluded from front page)

of the season, but prices soon declined to 12¢ and later to 8¢ or 10¢, when local buyers found it difficult to sell to the seedsmen, with whom they had been in the habit of dealing. No offers for new-crop seed are reported to have been made by seedsmen, but growers are expecting the market to open up at about 12¢.

Incomplete returns from the retail sales inquiry sent out by the bureau seem to indicate that the retail demand for redtop seed during the past season was equal to that of last year. Only about six carloads of seed have been exported from New York and Baltimore since Jan. 1, according to unofficial figures received from those ports.

Although many are inclined to place the carryover of old seed in seedsmen's hands at 150 carloads, estimates from previous surveys and from production and sales inquiries would seem to indicate a carryover of about twice that amount.

Have You Returned Your Card?

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Of all the foreign-born white farmers in the United States in 1920 24.2% were born in Germany; 10.4% in Sweden; 8.9% in Norway; and 8.4% in Canada, according to figures recently announced by the Census Bureau.

First Junior Agricultural Wireless Club Organized.

The first junior agricultural wireless club in the United States has been organized by the boys' and girls' club agent for Ocean County, N. J. Forty enterprising farm boys and girls of that county are spending their summer vacations constructing wireless outfits for the purpose of receiving wireless market news from the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates to be posted for the benefit of farmers of the county. A number of outfits are already in operation and the farm market quotations are posted daily in the local post offices, stores, and other central places. Older club members who are expert in wireless operation are instructing the younger members in the art of wireless telegraphy.

Native and Foreign-born White Farmers.

The 799,431,898 acres of land which were operated by native white farmers in 1920 constituted 83.7% of all the farm land in the United States, or about seven-eighths of that operated by white farmers. The farm land operated by foreign-born white farmers in 1920 amounted to 111,176,522 acres, which was 11.6% of the total farm acreage, or about one-eighth of all farm land operated by white farmers.

The average acreage per farm for native white farmers in 1920 was 162.6, while the average acreage for foreign-born white farmers was 191.3. The higher average shown for the foreign born for the United States as a whole is mainly due to the fact that the foreign-born farmers are numerous in many of the States where large farms prevail, as the native whites show a higher average than the foreign born in most of the individual States.

The States which reported the largest acreage operated by foreign-born white farmers in 1920 were North Dakota, with 16,634,354 acres, or 45.9% of the total; Minnesota, with 10,839,191 acres, or 35.9% of the total; Montana, with 8,458,731 acres, or 24.1% of the total; South Dakota, with 8,411,861 acres, or 24.4% of the total; Nebraska, with 6,969,697 acres, or 16.5% of the total; and California, with 6,725,341 acres, or 22.9% of the total.

Cotton

FURTHER ADVANCES RECORDED BY BOTH SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Spot Sales and Exports Increase—Average Price of Middling Closed at 11.20 Cents July 9.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts advanced during the week ending July 9. The average price of Middling cotton on July 9 closed at 11.20¢ per lb., compared with 10.63¢ on July 1 and 39.67¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 12.93¢ per lb., compared with 11.22¢, the low point touched so far this season. July future contracts at New York advanced 50 points and at New Orleans 54 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.17d. per lb. on July 8, compared with 7.67d. the previous week and 23.71d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales increased slightly during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 54,808 bales, compared with 42,304 bales the previous week and 13.873 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that trade in dry goods as a rule is dull.

Closing Future Prices for July 9 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
July	12.23	39.35	35.25	11.74	36.50	35.35
October	12.93	33.14	35.18	12.48	32.65	34.75
December	13.38	31.61	35.12	12.83	31.33	34.62
January	13.40	30.90	34.29	12.90	30.72	34.58

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on July 8 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

1921	12.20	1910	15.40	1899	6.19
1920	40.00	1909	12.60	1898	6.19
1919	34.80	1908	11.20	1897	7.88
1918	31.70	1907	13.40	1896	7.44
1917	26.70	1906	10.80	1895	7.19
1916	13.15	1905	10.90	1894	7.25
1915	9.20	1904	11.25	1893	8.00
1914	13.25	1903	11.60	1892	7.31
1913	12.25	1902	9.25	1891	8.38
1912	12.15	1901	8.75	1890	11.94
1911	14.50	1900	10.12		

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to July 8.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,432,310	6,741,321
Port stocks	1,515,542	874,848
Interior receipts	7,340,595	7,073,648
Interior stocks	1,240,354	957,497
Into sight	11,077,001	11,965,557
Northern spinners' takings	1,950,814	2,953,364
Southern spinners' takings	2,633,867	3,315,334
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,368,938	3,286,447

Exports for the week ending July 8 amounted to 137,017 bales, compared with 127,043 bales the previous week and 38,425 bales the corresponding week in 1920: the total exports from Aug. 1 to July 8, amounted to 5,169,163 bales compared with 6,242,150 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to July 8.

To—	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,667,319	3,001,846
France	539,288	550,614
Germany	1,151,599	451,886
Italy	490,030	468,799
Japan and China	589,718	935,079
Other countries	731,209	833,926
Total	5,169,163	6,242,150

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for July 9, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending July 9, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	150	250	125	200	225	250	250	200	350	175	218
Strict Good Middling	100	200	100	150	175	200	209	150	250	150	168
Good Middling	50	100	75	100	125	150	125	100	150	100	108
Strict Middling	25	50	50	50	75	75	50	50	50	50	53
Middling	11.25	11.50	11.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.70	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.20
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	100	75	50	75	100	125	125	75	75	75	88
Low Middling	250	175	150	150	200	250	250	175	200	200	200
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	350	275	225	250	350	350	350	275	300	300	303
Good Ordinary[2]	500	400	325	350	450	450	425	375	400	400	408
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	40
Strict Middling	150	100	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	100	133
Middling[2]	250	200	250	250	150	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling[2]	400	300	375	350	250	350	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling[2]	500	400	475	450	350	450	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	225	175	200	225	100	200	200	250	250	300	213
Strict Middling[2]	325	275	300	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	303
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	250	400	400	400	450	400	405
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	275	225	250	275	100	250	300	300	300	325	260
Strict Middling[2]	375	325	350	375	200	350	350	400	400	375	350
Middling[2]	475	425	450	500	250	450	450	500	500	425	443
Sales for week, bales	2,510	2,383	1,653	156	4,100	1,358	17,942	13,726	2,989	7,991	[3]54,808

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on July 8, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	245	11	285	197
Good Middling	4,531	115	3,472	1,376
Strict Middling	20,652	247	20,080	3,472
Middling	51,235	821	32,035	5,292
Strict Low Middling	42,646	4,973	18,307	5,256
Low Middling	10,315	2,693	7,087	5,205
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,462	92	3,077	246
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,501	298	3,013	400
Good Middling Yellow Stained	35	1	4	5
Total	137,622	9,255	87,534	21,458

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on July 8, at the port of New York were 157,831 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 34,998 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 455,044 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 267,286 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	Cents.
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins	12⅝
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	13⅜
Middling, 1⅛ ins	13½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	15½
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	17
Strict Low Middling, 1¼ ins	16
Strict Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	27
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	21
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	11½
Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins	9
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	20
Middling tinges, 1 3/16 ins	13
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	18

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 11½¢ pr lb. at New Orleans and 10½¢ at Memphis on July 9, 1921, and 39¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 39½¢ at Memphis on July 10, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	650	100	550
1⅛ ins	300	2,525	650	2,650
1 3/16 ins	700	3,750	950	5,500
1¼ ins	1,600	4,500	1,150	.....
1 5/16 ins	1,200	.....	.....	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 33¢ per lb. for No. 2 and No. 3 grades f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at 33½¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 25½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Latest advices indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice is quoted nominally at 37¢ at Savannah.

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on July 8.

	Bales.		*Bales.*
1921	271,000	1919	268,000
1920	88,000	1918	216,000

COMPARATIVE AMERICAN CROPS AND ACREAGE.

Season.	Running bales.	Acreage.	Season.	Running bales.	Acreage.
1921–22	[1]8,433,000	[2]26,519,000	1911–12	15,553,073	36,045,000
1920–21	13,497,775	35,504,000	1910–11	11,538,334	32,403,000
1919–20	11,325,532	33,556,000	1909–10	10,072,731	32,044,000
1918–19	11,903,480	35,008,000	1908–9	13,088,605	32,444,000
1917–18	11,248,242	33,841,000	1907–8	11,057,822	31,311,000
1916–17	11,363,915	34,985,000	1906–7	12,983,201	31,374,000
1915–16	11,068,173	31,412,000	1905–6	10,495,105	26,117,000
1914–15	15,905,840	36,832,000	1904–5	13,451,337	30,054,000
1913–14	13,982,811	37,089,000	1903–4	9,819,969	28,017,000
1912–13	13,488,539	34,283,000	1902–3	10,588,250	27,114,000

[1] The condition of 69.2 on June 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 152.2 lbs. and a total production of this figure.

[2] Estimated from the reports from correspondents and agents of the bureau

Wool Market Notes.

The local wool market at eastern points was quiet during the week ending July 9 due to the mills closing down over the holiday, July 4. Prices at which territory wools are selling in a moderate way are: Fine and Fine medium Clothing, 60¢ to 65¢, with wools of the French Combing type at 70¢, clean basis; ⅜ Blood around 50¢ to 52¢. Some Missouri ¼ Blood has been reported sold at prices around 22¢.

Exports of wool from the Argentine Republic during the week ending June 25, amounted to 6,046 bales, according to a weekly cable bulletin issued by the Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc., in New York.

Approximately one-seventh of all the wool produced in this country is now being handled through licensed warehouses which are operating under the Federal warehouse Act.

Approximately 90% of the 1921 wool clip produced in Washington County, Pennsylvania, has passed out of the grower's hands. The average price received was 30¢ per lb. in the grease. The wool produced in this county consists principally of fine Delaine.

At New Castle, Va., about 19,000 lbs. of wool have just been graded in accordance with the United States tentative wool grades. This local concentration is a part of the program adopted by the Virginia Sheep and Wool Growers Association. Assistance is being rendered by the State marketing officials in organizing the wool marketing for the entire State.

Over 400,000 lbs. of wool have been received at the regional pool located at St. Joseph, Mo., compared with 340,000 lbs. received during 1920. The wool is being graded, by expert wool graders in accordance with the United States tentative wool grades.

The best prices received at local wool sales held in Tennessee during the present season were as follows: Clear wool, 19½¢, light burry, 16¢; medium burry, 13¢; and hard burry, 8¢. The average price offered in Louisiana for clear wool is 16¢, grease basis.

Wool Imports At Two Ports.

Imports of wool at Philadelphia during the week ending July 9 amounted to 3,329 bales, or 1,065,018 lbs., valued at $109,582. All of this was No. 3 or carpet wool. Five countries of origin are represented in the above imports, namely, England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and British East India.

Wool imports at Boston during the same week amounted to 947 bales, or 294,880 lbs., valued at $44,231.

Circular on Cotton Linters Available.

Linters is the subject of Department Circular No. 175, recently off the press. It discusses the obtaining, production, handling, sampling, selling, and uses of linters. Since the demand for linters in the manufacture of explosives has decreased, it is important that new uses for the product be developed.

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WOOL GROWERS IN NEW ZEALAND TO CONTROL OWN SALES.

Refuse Offers of British-Australian Wool Realization Association—Desire to Cooperate.

The Wool Producers' Standing Committee of New Zealand decided at a meeting recently held in Wellington that the New Zealand wool brokers and wool growers will not hand over the control of New Zealand wool to the British-Australian Wool Realization Association, reports the American consul at Wellington, but they will be prepared to cooperate with the association in regard to reserves and offerings. The extent and the method of cooperation will be matters for negotiation.

The association has proposed that all wool of the New Zealand 1920–21 clip not sold at the end of the season (estimated at 200,000 bales) should be handed over to the association for sale on commission. The New Zealand committee was of the opinion, however, that the New Zealand producers must demand the retention of a self-reliant scheme whereby, while cooperating with the association in regard to minimum reserves and the limitation of offerings, the full control of all matters concerning the handling of the wool clip must be kept in New Zealand. The producers' committee further resolved that wool brokers should be authorized to make arrangements for the resumption of wool sales in New Zealand as soon as convenient.

The British Australian Wool Realization Association now holds the following old season's wool for sale:

	Bales.
B. A. W. R. A. wool	850,000
Imperial Government wool	850,000
Imperial Government New Zealand wool	800,000
African and Falkland Islands wool	200,000
	2,700,000

The association proposes to offer this wool for sale by auction in the proportion of one bale of old wool for each two bales of the new clip submitted by auction, the original proposal of bale for bale being modified. The association has fixed the reserves for this wool at flat rates of 9d. per lb. (18¢ per lb.) for greasy merino and 5d. (10¢ per lb.) for greasy crossbred. Australian wool brokers and wool growers have agreed not to sell the new clip at prices under these reserves, and the Commonwealth Government has agreed to prohibit exports of wool except through channels which undertake to respect this agreement.

It is reported that the prime minister of Australia intends to ask the British Government to hold the accumulated stocks of wool off the market for two years. In the report of the British Australian Wool Realization Association, read at the meeting of the New Zealand Wool Producers' Standing Committee in Wellington, the following three courses were stressed as being open to New Zealand wool growers:

(*a*) To pursue an independent policy in all respects,
(*b*) To cooperate with the B. A. W. R. A. in regard to fixation of quantities of wool to be offered for sale in regard to price limits,
(*c*) To join forces with the B. A. W. R. A. in its endeavor to control the sale prices of all wool grown in the Empire, except British, by being bound by the fixation of quantities and the price limits during the wool season, and by handing over to the B. A. W. R. A. for sale on commission at the end of such season for five years all wool then unsold.

The Japanese Government has recently promulgated a new weight and measure law which places Japan among the countries using the metric system.

Large Decrease in Wool Exports from South Africa During 1920.

The exports of wool from Cape Town, South Africa, dropped from 184,927,986 lbs. in 1919 to 119,504,747 lbs. in 1920, representing a value during the latter year of $77,806,103, reports the American Consul at Cape Town. The average price per pound received for this wool was 65¢, the highest on record, and was nearly 20¢ above the average price of 1919. In the prewar year of 1913, wool exports amounted to 176,972,000 lbs., the average price then obtained being 15½¢ per lb.

The great drop in the exports of wool was chiefly due to the superabundant supplies in Great Britain, the suspension of demand from Central Europe, and the cessation of orders from the United States and Japan. During the latter half of the year woolgrowers found themselves in considerable difficulty, and the Government was repeatedly petitioned to lend financial assistance to the growers.

The exports of grease wool to England dropped from 68,000,000 lbs. in 1919 to 38,000,000 lbs. in 1920; scoured wool fell from 10,000,000 lbs. in 1919 to 4,500,000 lbs. in 1920. The exports of grease wool to the United States in 1919 was 43,500,000 lbs., as compared with 12,400,000 lbs. in 1920. Scoured wool dropped from 10,600,000 lbs. in 1919 to 3,600,000 lbs. in 1920. Germany, which took no wool from South Africa in 1919, figured as an importer in 1920 with 7,100,000 lbs. of grease wool and 224,000 lbs. of scoured wool.

Loan to Assist the Financing of Exports of Provisions.

The War Finance Corporation announces that it has agreed to make an advance of $1,000,000 to a western bank for the purpose of assisting in financing the exportation of provisions to European countries. This amount is in addition to a similar sum advanced for a similar purpose in the past two weeks.

Cotton Association Secures Loan.

The War Finance Corporation announced July 7 that it had agreed to make an advance of $5,000,000 to the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association of Memphis, Tenn., to finance 100,000 bales of long staple cotton, to be held by the association for export. The advance will be made on a basis of approximately one-half the market value of the cotton and it is expected that the money will permit the association to market the cotton without unduly forcing sales. The advance will be for a maximum period of one year.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending July 2.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$15.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20.00
Laurens, S. C.	$18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.	20.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C.	19.00	17.00
Atlanta, Ga.	30.00	27.00
Montgomery, Ala.	26.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	20.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	26.00	24.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	22.50	16.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	20.00	14.00
Little Rock, Ark.	20.00	16.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	20.00	20.00
Houston, Tex.	21.50	20.50

Foreign Markets

GREAT BRITAIN PRINCIPAL MARKET FOR DANISH BACON.

Slaughter Ranges from 20,000 to 22,000 Hogs Weekly—Herds Greatly Decreased Since War.

Great Britain was and still is the chief outlet for Danish bacon. Exports for the first quarter of the current year amounted to 36,552,268 lbs., of which amount 35,608,699 lbs. were shipped to Great Britain, 410,056 lbs. to Germany, and 533,513 lbs. to other countries.

The Danish bacon industry is conducted by some 400 cooperative slaughterhouses and is carried on under a rigid system of inspection, reports the American agricultural trade commissioner at London. Although Danish slaughterhouses are not as a rule the equal of American houses as regards efficiency of operation, they are generally beyond criticism on sanitary grounds. It is notable, however, that while the preference of the English trade for Danish bacon is second only to that for Irish bacon, considerable quantities of bacon are also purchased in the United States.

HOGS OF RANGY TYPE.

The preference for Danish bacon is based entirely on the type of hog raised in Denmark. The Danish hog is rangy in type and produces a long meaty side of bacon, carrying comparatively little fat. The hog in Denmark is fed on potatoes, oil cake, vegetables, brewers' slops, and dairy house refuse. The Danish farmer has no surplus of corn to feed his hogs. During the war feed was so scarce that the number of hogs decreased greatly.

As the Danish type of hog does not produce much lard, that commodity is extensively purchased by the Danes from the United States. American lard is considered in the same class with the best Danish product and commands about the same market price. Much lard is also purchased in Copenhagen for reexport to Finland and the Central Empires, specially Germany.

The rigid blockade during the war cut off Denmark's imports of feed to such an extent that the number of hogs have decreased from 3,000,000 head in prewar times to 1,115,992 at present. The average weekly slaughter at present ranges from 20,000 to 22,000 hogs.

The area planted to potatoes in Canada this year is placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a preliminary report at 736,000 acres, a decrease of 6% from the 784,544 acres planted last year.

EXPORTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

year of 1920. In 1920 the production of grain in the United States was 19% above the average prewar production, and the exports were about twice as large. Wheat showed the most notable increase, the exports for 1920 being two and one-half times greater than prewar exports. This was, no doubt, due largely to the fact that Russia, which in prewar years furnished western Europe with one-half of its wheat imports, has been entirely out of the market, while the United States had a large carryover from the previous crop as well as heavy imports from Canada. As a result of the exports for the past year, the United States reserve is now rather low and with a normal crop this year this country can not furnish Europe with an amount in 1921 equal to the amount furnished in 1920.

Exports of dairy products in 1920 showed a large increase over prewar years, almost eight times as much having been exported in 1920 as in any year prior to 1915. Exports of meat and meat products, while only about half as much in 1920 as for the two immediately previous years, are still 50% above prewar figures. About four-fifths of the exports consisted of pork and lard. While exports were much larger than in prewar years, yet the supply retained for consumption in this country was above normal due to the large increase in production during the war period. The production of grain in 1920 represented an increase of 19% over prewar production, the production of milk 36%, and the production of meat 8%. Cotton, however, is quite different from the food products in that it shows a falling off in both production and exports. The decline in production was about 893,000 bales, while the exports declined about 2,220,000 bales.

Table 2 shows exports for the first five months of 1920 and of 1921 compared with the same months in prewar years. The export of grain is a remarkable feature of American export trade in recent months. Exports for the first five months of 1921 were not only 60% greater than for the same period in 1920 but were equal to a whole year's exports in the prewar period. The exports of lard also have been very high in recent months. Exports of pork products, however, were less than last year's although still practically twice prewar exports. Exports of dairy products likewise were high compared with prewar years though less than half last year's exports. Cotton exports, on the contrary, were low, being only about 73% of the prewar normal for the same period, and far below last year.

PAYMENTS TOTAL $2,759,573,000.

Foreign countries during 1920 paid the United States for grain, cotton, dairy, and meat products, about $2,759,573,000, or more than three times the prewar average of $848,338,000. Considering the impoverished condition of many European countries and the depreciated rate of foreign exchange, it is rather remarkable that these countries have been able to pay this large amount of money for food products. That they were able to do it was no doubt due in part to the very liberal credits which have been extended by American exporters and American financial institutions.

In contrast to the large taking of food products by Europe was the lower consumption of cotton and wool. This indicates obviously that the need of food was more pressing than the need for textiles. This in turn was probably due to the fact that in times of necessity the amount of new clothing required can be reduced to a much greater degree without discomfort than can the amount of standard food products.

The American consul general at Auckland, New Zealand, reports that on Mar. 1, 1921, prime and choice steers were selling there at an equivalent of $9.49 to $10.21 per 100 lbs., compared with a range of $13.13 to $13.62 prevailing a year ago, conversion being made at the normal rate of exchange.

Table 1.—Exports of Agricultural Products of the United States for 1920 Compared with Prewar Normals.
[Amounts in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Commodity.	Average 1910–1914.			1920			
	Production.	Exports.		Production.	Exports.		Change from prewar.
		Amount.	Per cent.		Amount.	Per cent.	
Wheat.....bus..	728,225	[1] 128,158	17.6	787,128	307,623	39.1	+ 179,465
Corn.....bus..	2,732,457	[1] 40,835	1.5	3,232,367	21,230	.7	− 19,605
Oats.....bus..	1,157,961	[1] 16,320	1.4	1,526,055	16,311	1.1	− 9
Barley.....bus..	186,208	[1] 10,201	5.5	202,024	17,854	8.8	+ 7,653
Rye.....bus..	37,568	[1] 2,155	5.7	69,318	59,253	85.5	+ 57,098
Rice [2].....bus..	24,378	423	1.7	53,710	6,436	12.0	+ 6,013
Buckwheat.....bus..	17,022	52	.3	13,789	300	2.2	+ 248
Total grains.....lbs..	247,111,750	11,137,069	4.5	293,591,134	24,750,408	8.4	+13,613,339
Dairy products in terms of milk.....lbs..	[3] 66,000,000	185,641	.3	90,000,000	1,557,853	1.7	+ 1,372,212
Meats and meat products.....lbs..	14,857,800	1,230,867	8.3	16,051,000	1,879,679	11.7	+ 649
Lard [4].....lbs..	1,613,800	514,408	31.9	1,936,000	635,488	32.8	+ 121,080
Pork [5].....lbs..	7,060,200	398,974	5.7	8,470,000	900,739	10.6	+ 501,765
Cotton.....500-lb. bales..	14,259	8,579	60.2	13,366	6,359	47.6	− 2,220

[1] Including flour and meal expressed in terms of grain equivalent.
[2] In terms of cleaned rice.
[3] Estimated from Bureau of the Census figures for 1909.
[4] Includes neutral lard.
[5] Pork—canned, fresh, and pickled—bacon, hams, and shoulders.

Table 2.—Exports During January to May, Inclusive, of the Years 1920 and 1921, and the Average for the Prewar Years 1910 to 1914, Inclusive.
[In thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Commodity.	1910–1914	1920	1921
Grains:[1]			
Wheat.....bus..	34,599	79,345	127,367
Corn.....bus..	26,658	8,567	47,248
Oats.....bus..	2,346	10,234	3,085
Barley.....bus..	2,982	5,184	6,972
Rye.....bus..	431	23,251	15,263
Rice.....bus..	162	4,058	3,866
Buckwheat.....bus..	13	161	254
Total grains.....lbs..	3,821,720	7,374,147	11,824,632
Meats:			
Lard [2].....lbs..	239,132	253,430	363,924
Pork [3].....lbs..	169,660	438,288	321,532
Total meat and meat products.....lbs..	540,754	871,896	820,300
Dairy products:			
Butter.....lbs..	2,174	14,256	4,653
Cheese.....lbs..	2,808	10,550	6,428
Condensed and evaporated milk.....lbs..	7,406	237,393	111,675
Total dairy products in terms of milk.lbs..	92,242	998,365	441,179
Cotton (unmanufactured), including linters.....500-lb bales..	3,222	3,355	2,362

[1] Including flour and meal.
[2] Including neutral lard.
[3] Pork—canned, fresh, pickled—bacon, hams, and shoulders.

Table 3.—Comparison in Values of Prewar Exports of Meats, Dairy Products, and Cotton with 1920 and 1921 Exports.
[For 5 months, January to May.]

Commodity.	Average 1910–1914.	1920	1921	1920, per cent of 1910–1914.	1921, per cent of 1910–1914.	1921, per cent of 1920.
Meats and dairy products.....	$64,183,000	$276,440,000	$162,507,000	430.7	253.2	58.8
Cotton.....	198,856,000	697,858,000	183,549,000	350.9	92.3	26.3
Breadstuffs.....	59,006,000	315,060,000	320,527,000	533.9	543.2	101.7

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